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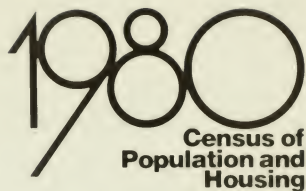
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Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

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GENERAL

This report presents statistics from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing on demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics of the inhabitants of the State, congressional districts of the 98th Congress, and selected geographic areas within the congressional districts. The congressional districts as defined in this report are those in effect for election to the U.S. House of Representatives in November 1982. Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1980, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which codified Title 13, United States Code.

The abbreviated identification for this report is PHC80-4 (i.e., Population and Housing Census, 1980-Volume 4) followed by a number representing the area which the report covers. The PHC80-4 series consists of individual reports for each State and the District of Columbia.

Corresponding data from the 1970 census for districts of the 92nd, 93rd, and 94th Congresses were published in the Congressional District Data (CDD) report series. Data from the 1980 census for districts of the 97th Congress are available on Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1A and 3A, and on microfiche of STF's 1A and 3A. Data for districts of the 98th Congress are also available on Summary Tape Files 1D and 3D.

The 1980 census figures presented here may differ from those shown in the *Advance Reports*, PHC80-V, and the Public Law 94-171 redistricting data products.

The changes reflect corrections of errors found after these products were prepared. The changes and differences may affect any geographic area shown in this report. Also, census figures for congressional districts may differ slightly from those prepared by State legislatures in their redistricting activities as result of errors in P.L. 94-171 materials and possible different interpretations and assignments of geographic areas to congressional districts in processing these data.

CONTENTS OF THE REPORT

This report contains text (this introduction and 5 appendixes), a table of contents, map(s), and 11 data tables. Appearing after the tables is a map of the State which shows, in addition to the congressional district boundaries, the boundaries of counties and the locations of selected cities. More detailed maps follow showing selected congressional district boundaries in cases where the State map cannot delineate the limits of congressional districts with sufficient clarity. No congressional district boundaries are shown on the maps for the six States with one representative elected at large nor for the District of Columbia.

The first two tables present 100-percent data (i.e., information obtained of all persons and housing units). Table 1 provides general summary data on the following demographic and housing characteristics for the State and individual congressional districts: race and Spanish origin, urban residence, sex, age, voting-age persons, household type, number of housing units, tenure, plumbing facilities, value, and contract rent. The second table provides a limited selection of data for congressional districts and the counties and places of 10,000 or more located in each congressional district. Table 2 also includes towns or townships of 10,000 or

more in 11 States: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. For counties, places, towns or townships which are split between two or more congressional districts, each portion is shown within the appropriate congressional district, with "(pt.)" following the area name.

Tables 3 to 11 present statistics based on a sample of persons and housing units. Table 3 contains general population information such as urban, rural and farm residence, ancestry, household and family type, group quarters, marital status, and fertility. Table 4 includes data on nativity, language, commuting, school enrollment, residence in 1975, veteran status, years of school completed and disability. Tables 5 and 6 present labor force and income/poverty data, respectively. Selected population characteristics for four racial groups and Spanish origin persons are included in table 7.

Tables 8 to 11 present statistics on housing. Table 8 features tenure and vacancy status, year moved in, bathroom and kitchen facilities, source of water, sewage disposal, air-conditioning, heating equipment, telephone, and vehicles available. Table 9 focuses on structural characteristics such as number of units in structure, year built, bedrooms, stories in structure, and passenger elevators. Table 10 contains information on fuels, owner costs, and gross rent, and table 11 presents a limited array of housing characteristics for the four racial groups and Spanish origin persons also featured in table 7.

A table finding guide for convenience in locating various population and housing characteristics in the tables is presented on the inside front cover of the report.

Since the statistics in tables 3 to 11 are estimates based on a sample of the population, they are subject to sampling

variability. There may thus be differences between figures found in tables 1 and 2, based on the complete count, and tables 3 through 11, based on the sample. See Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data," for information on sampling variability and procedures for estimating its impact on the data.

Appearing last in the report are the appendixes. Appendix A describes the various area classifications (e.g., urban and rural residence, congressional districts). Appendix B provides definitions and explanations for the subjects covered in this report. Appendix C explains the residence rules used in counting the population and describes the data collection and processing procedures. Appendix D presents information on sources of error in the data, including sampling variability, as well as editing procedures. Appendix E contains facsimiles of the respondent instruction guide and the 1980 census questionnaire pages.

SYMBOLS AND GEOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and geographic abbreviations are used in the tables:

- A dash "--" represents zero or a percent which rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "...," mean not applicable or that the data are being withheld to avoid disclosure of information for individual persons or housing units.
- A "(pt.," next to an area name indi-

cates that it is split by a congressional district boundary.

- A dagger "†" following the name of a geographic area indicates that the characteristics for 20 percent or more of the persons or year-round housing units included in the 1980 census counts for the area were substituted. For a discussion of the substitution procedures, see the section on "Editing of Unacceptable Data," in Appendix D, 1980 Census of Population, *General Population Characteristics*, PC80-1-B, or 1980 Census of Housing, *General Housing Characteristics*, HC80-1-A.
- CDP is census designated place.

SUPPRESSION OF DATA FOR CONFIDENTIALITY

To maintain the confidentiality promised respondents and required by law, the Bureau of the Census takes precautions to make sure that its published data do not disclose information about specific individuals and housing units. To accomplish this the Census Bureau suppresses data for characteristics which are based on a small number of persons and/or housing units in the geographic area. Under certain conditions, both primary and complementary suppression, as defined below, may take place.

The general rules of primary suppression of complete count (100-percent) data are as follows: counts of total popu-

lation by race and Spanish origin are never suppressed; other characteristics for persons are shown only if there are 15 or more persons in the geographic area; counts of total housing units, vacant housing units, year-round housing units and occupied housing units are never suppressed; characteristics of year-round housing units which are not classified by occupancy status are shown only when there are five or more year-round housing units in the geographic area; characteristics of families, households, or occupied housing units are shown only if there are at least five occupied housing units within the geographic area; and distributions of data for owners or renters are shown only where the number of owners is at least five and the number of renters is also at least five. These primary suppression criteria are applied independently of one another. The comparable figures for sample data are 30 or more persons and 10 or more housing units of the specified type.

Population and occupied housing unit characteristics cross-classified by race or Spanish origin (of the householder in the case of occupied housing units) are subject to an additional level of scrutiny. This level requires the 15 (30) person or 5 (10) housing unit criteria be applied individually to each race or Spanish origin category.

Finally, complementary suppression is applied to prevent the derivation of primary suppressed data by subtraction.

1980

**Census of
Population and
Housing**

Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

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Table 1. Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980

(For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendices A and B.)

The State
Congressional Districts

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
PERSONS						
Total persons, 1980	2 520 638	504 714	504 654	503 763	503 890	503 617
Total persons, 1970	2 216 994	428 930	498 398	430 488	449 532	409 626
Percent change 1970 to 1980	13.7	17.7	3.3	17.0	12.1	22.9
Land area in square miles	47 233	10 247	11 062	9 827	8 115	7 110
Land area in square kilometers	53.4	49.3	47.1	51.3	62.4	70.9
Land area in square kilometers	222 333	26 540	31 132	25 452	20 913	18 396
Persons per square kilometer	20.6	16.3	15.8	19.8	24.1	27.4
Urban	1 922 805	363 377	217 774	205 595	283 586	322 473
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN						
White	615 190	372 252	230 388	340 460	274 062	398 028
Black	887 206	130 977	270 924	57 473	227 910	99 922
Percent of total persons	35.2	26.1	53.7	11.3	45.2	19.8
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	6 180	296	1 023	3 649	268	944
Asian and Pacific Islander	7 412	698	1 576	280	954	2 898
Other	4 650	491	743	895	696	1 825
Spanish origin ¹	24 731	3 622	5 764	4 120	4 153	6 872
Percent of total persons	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.4
SEX						
Male	1 213 678	244 033	239 984	242 672	238 349	248 820
Female	1 306 760	260 681	264 670	261 091	265 521	254 797
AGE						
Under 5 years	215 279	40 222	47 890	41 894	42 522	42 751
5 to 14 years	445 324	88 728	96 338	86 468	85 669	88 121
15 to 19 years	258 878	50 402	53 719	50 013	51 316	53 428
20 to 24 years	202 805	20 846	22 817	19 355	20 053	20 564
25 to 29 years	181 919	19 544	20 465	21 088	22 790	22 790
30 to 34 years	233 505	43 346	42 719	47 936	48 666	50 838
35 to 39 years	98 861	18 097	18 248	20 705	20 214	21 597
40 to 44 years	237 539	47 492	47 492	51 115	51 666	57 626
45 to 49 years	260 505	55 913	45 814	52 835	49 836	56 107
50 to 54 years	231 819	47 124	42 625	47 731	47 078	47 261
55 to 59 years	216 423	45 027	43 882	42 799	44 841	41 703
60 to 64 years	59 148	12 864	12 306	11 603	11 740	10 635
65 to 74 years	179 949	38 442	39 565	36 496	36 061	29 385
75 to 84 years	85 899	18 471	19 540	17 691	21 257	13 000
85 years and over	23 529	4 862	5 770	4 905	4 575	3 397
Median	27.7	29.0	26.6	28.2	27.8	27.0
VOTING-AGE PERSONS						
Persons 18 years and over	1 706 441	344 906	327 172	346 476	345 780	342 107
Male	852 951	162 293	159 806	167 787	157 666	166 327
Female	907 582	182 613	177 366	183 689	188 134	175 780
White	1 164 858	266 070	167 841	247 814	204 108	279 025
Black	529 820	77 804	157 200	95 149	140 313	59 354
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	3 640	218	601	972	195	656
Asian and Pacific Islander	5 015	498	1 068	930	664	1 835
Spanish origin ¹	15 466	2 384	3 221	2 687	2 662	4 512
HOUSEHOLD TYPE						
Households	827 169	167 506	158 964	166 434	169 052	165 213
Family households	642 704	133 937	121 326	130 704	127 652	129 085
Married-couple families	511 811	103 254	97 121	106 715	108 092	106 515
With persons under 18 years	289 993	62 680	51 497	59 641	53 892	62 285
Family households, no husband present	186 156	35 477	35 477	35 477	35 477	35 477
With persons under 18 years	75 299	12 887	18 767	13 465	17 623	13 287
Nonfamily households	184 465	33 569	37 638	35 730	41 400	36 128
Persons in households	2 455 073	494 900	494 294	487 910	491 545	486 424
Persons in nonfamily households	205 595	36 629	41 090	39 831	46 749	41 296
Persons living alone	188 446	31 299	33 076	32 708	37 265	32 096
65 years and over	79 875	16 487	18 463	16 129	16 067	12 799
Persons in group quarters	65 565	9 814	10 360	15 853	12 345	17 193
Persons per household	23 364	2 955	5 660	6 322	3 902	4 525
Persons per household	2.97	2.95	3.11	2.93	2.91	2.94
HOUSING UNITS						
Total housing units	911 627	183 578	173 024	182 526	184 270	188 229
Year-round housing units	904 078	181 090	171 974	181 795	183 374	185 845
Occupied housing units	827 169	167 506	158 964	166 434	169 052	165 213
With 1 G ² or more persons per room	46 385	11 989	19 273	18 853	13 327	9 911
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	48 934	11 909	15 297	9 825	8 252	3 651
Owner-occupied housing units	587 696	125 515	101 848	123 794	118 071	118 468
Percent of occupied housing units	71.0	74.9	64.4	74.4	69.5	71.4
Renter-occupied housing units	229 473	41 991	57 166	42 640	50 981	46 745
With 1 G ² or more persons per room	20 870	5 341	11 005	4 856	5 953	3 715
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	28 530	7 247	10 741	4 816	4 221	1 499
PERSONS IN UNIT						
With 1 G ² or more persons per room	433 432	78 342	131 474	76 693	85 239	61 684
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	161 731	40 005	51 216	32 872	27 043	10 595
VALUE						
Specialized owner-occupied housing units	401 014	80 941	73 052	76 885	83 883	86 255
Less than \$500	40 558	40 558	40 558	40 558	40 558	40 558
\$500 to \$999	121 455	26 259	18 826	22 642	24 873	28 855
\$1,000 to \$19,999	68 855	11 633	10 236	13 754	17 334	15 898
\$20,000 to \$49,999	58 093	574	1 590	7 465	5 640	5 640
\$50,000 to \$99,999	7 727	584	315	554	2 096	1 666
\$100,000 or more	2 974	331	495	488	994	666
Median	\$37 400	\$30 200	\$27 000	\$31 700	\$34 000	\$33 400
CONTRACT RENT						
Specialized renter-occupied housing units	208 150	33 765	47 837	36 704	46 061	43 783
Less than \$50	115 158	20 924	30 930	20 970	23 999	18 315
\$50 to \$99	30 230	4 213	3 666	3 371	6 341	10 739
\$100 to \$149	20 228	2 588	2 224	2 642	7 093	7 093
\$150 to \$199	9 821	742	422	238	4 014	2 405
\$200 to \$299	4 652	274	680	751	1 956	1 051
\$300 or more	64	64	85	58	239	239
No cash rent	26 293	5 350	8 715	4 604	3 613	4 111
Median	\$13	\$10	\$8	\$13	\$12	\$13

¹Excludes Other Asian and Pacific Islander groups identified in sample tabulations.
²Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 2. Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendices A and B]

**The State
Congressional Districts
Counties
Places of 10,000 or More**

The State Congressional Districts Counties Places of 10,000 or More	Persons						Housing units								
	Percent			Age			Occupied			Unoccupied					
	Total	Black	Spanish origin ¹	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median	Total	Owner	Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Family with female householder, no husband present	Persons per unit	Median value (dollars), specified owner	Median contract rent (dollars), specified renter		
The State	2 520 638	35.2	1.0	706 441	289 357	27.7	911 627	904 078	827 169	71.0	5.9	12.9	2.97	31 400	113
Congressional District 1	504 714	26.0	0.8	344 906	61 715	29.0	183 578	181 090	167 506	74.9	7.1	10.8	2.95	30 200	96
COUNTIES															
Alcorn	33 036	10.4	0.5	23 105	4 166	31.1	12 805	12 795	11 940	73.9	4.5	9.2	2.75	29 500	109
Benton	8 153	37.9	0.6	5 400	1 155	28.2	3 059	2 829	2 577	81.6	12.4	10.1	3.16	24 700	63
Calhoun	15 664	25.5	0.6	10 905	2 383	31.0	6 039	5 952	5 420	78.0	7.2	9.2	2.86	23 100	75
Chickasaw	17 853	36.0	0.9	11 959	2 533	28.7	7 346	6 332	5 871	76.1	8.7	12.0	3.02	25 700	73
De Soto	53 930	17.8	0.7	34 558	3 717	27.3	17 144	17 090	16 331	80.3	7.2	9.8	3.29	37 400	143
Grenada	21 043	41.8	1.2	14 193	2 609	28.8	7 680	7 536	7 111	68.2	7.0	13.6	2.94	29 900	79
Itawamba	20 518	6.2	0.6	14 618	2 785	31.7	6 440	6 718	7 055	83.7	4.5	7.9	2.85	28 400	136
Leflore	31 030	26.4	0.7	22 263	3 284	25.5	10 913	10 735	9 623	63.4	5.0	9.9	2.72	27 100	152
Lee	57 601	20.4	0.6	39 448	6 233	29.4	21 373	21 269	19 770	70.8	2.9	11.3	2.83	36 200	132
Marshall	29 296	53.2	0.8	18 905	3 005	25.4	9 439	9 276	8 518	75.9	13.5	14.5	3.36	28 600	69
Monroe	36 404	29.7	0.6	24 595	4 696	29.4	13 247	13 213	12 255	76.2	5.8	12.3	2.94	28 400	87
Nettle	28 164	48.9	1.0	18 328	3 897	27.6	10 298	9 709	8 880	73.9	14.7	14.2	3.15	26 200	70
Pontotoc	20 918	15.6	0.8	14 587	2 960	31.1	8 148	8 139	7 378	79.9	5.5	8.5	2.82	27 200	82
Prentiss	24 025	10.8	0.5	16 885	3 253	30.7	8 951	8 919	8 298	78.3	4.1	9.7	2.84	25 700	85
Tallahatchie (pt.)	15 447	58.9	1.5	9 670	2 164	26.0	5 203	5 183	4 753	62.6	19.4	16.5	3.25	20 900	50
Tate	20 119	38.4	1.3	13 425	2 528	26.3	6 396	6 356	5 033	70.5	13.0	12.4	3.15	23 300	94
Tipah	18 739	15.9	0.6	13 045	2 606	30.9	7 127	7 090	6 409	78.3	6.0	9.1	2.87	23 700	78
Tishomingo	18 434	3.7	0.4	13 333	2 508	32.6	6 876	7 464	6 727	79.6	4.3	7.6	2.74	27 400	111
Union	21 741	13.8	0.6	15 328	2 229	31.9	8 265	8 227	7 774	76.5	5.4	8.5	2.78	28 400	81
Yalobush	13 159	38.2	1.1	9 156	2 184	30.9	5 629	5 358	4 583	76.0	9.4	12.1	2.83	23 400	72
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Corinth city	13 839	17.7	0.5	10 092	2 202	33.6	5 895	5 892	5 502	64.2	1.3	12.4	2.50	30 400	108
Grand Junction	12 641	43.9	1.2	8 642	1 737	29.8	4 702	4 694	4 460	62.6	5.5	15.2	2.80	31 400	92
Southaven (CDP)	16 071	0.7	0.6	10 055	564	26.7	4 841	4 840	4 760	84.6	0.2	10.5	3.35	37 800	177
Tupelo city	23 905	18.1	0.7	17 009	2 690	30.0	9 433	9 426	8 925	60.7	1.4	13.0	2.65	42 300	152
Congressional District 2	504 654	53.7	1.1	327 172	64 875	26.6	173 024	171 974	158 964	64.1	9.6	16.0	3.11	27 100	80
COUNTIES															
Attala	19 865	39.1	0.6	13 693	3 316	32.3	7 621	7 581	6 862	75.0	12.1	12.0	2.87	24 700	58
Bellevue	45 965	62.1	1.7	28 626	5 338	27.8	14 561	14 539	13 131	60.2	11.1	19.1	3.28	25 500	80
Carroll	9 776	45.3	0.5	6 113	1 440	29.9	3 581	3 544	3 203	78.9	15.6	11.4	3.05	24 500	63
Chickasaw	8 996	28.1	1.0	6 042	1 374	29.5	3 416	3 357	2 997	81.3	10.7	11.7	2.95	23 100	84
Cochran	36 918	64.0	1.2	23 247	4 825	25.5	12 937	12 757	11 825	69.9	15.0	18.6	3.12	27 900	69
Holmes	22 920	71.1	1.3	14 570	3 408	25.2	7 791	7 703	7 034	70.8	14.3	19.7	3.19	18 700	50
Humphreys	13 931	65.6	1.4	8 534	1 528	24.4	4 739	4 718	4 269	57.4	14.9	18.2	3.25	23 100	50
Issaquena	2 513	55.6	1.4	1 569	275	24.6	907	862	764	60.6	15.2	13.6	2.20	20 800	56
Leake	18 790	34.9	0.5	12 989	3 007	31.2	7 089	7 081	6 378	83.3	8.4	10.4	2.92	22 100	85
Leflore	41 255	39.1	1.0	27 207	5 245	25.4	13 741	13 675	13 003	50.0	8.1	17.6	3.03	31 700	79
Madison	41 613	55.9	0.9	27 131	4 340	26.0	13 993	13 907	12 711	70.5	10.1	16.2	3.20	36 300	104
Marion	13 366	40.9	1.0	9 236	2 276	32.1	4 986	4 953	4 543	74.7	9.9	12.2	2.92	22 800	69
Quitman	12 636	56.0	0.8	7 928	1 796	26.3	4 294	4 284	3 930	66.1	13.5	15.1	3.21	19 600	50
Sharkey	7 764	65.7	1.3	4 863	935	24.3	2 512	2 489	2 262	53.3	9.9	16.0	3.32	28 300	61
Southaven	34 864	62.0	1.4	22 537	4 228	25.4	10 274	10 162	9 685	59.4	9.2	16.3	3.23	25 400	65
Tallahatchie (pt.)	1 910	42.8	1.3	1 118	218	28.1	607	605	534	69.7	19.1	10.7	3.20	22 100	62
Tunica	9 652	73.0	1.1	6 094	1 250	23.4	3 051	3 044	2 814	45.7	23.9	17.4	3.42	25 000	54
Warren	51 627	37.4	1.1	34 954	5 810	28.0	19 289	19 202	17 355	66.5	4.2	13.3	2.94	35 900	112
Washington	72 344	55.6	1.0	45 636	8 123	25.8	24 191	24 144	22 948	60.6	4.3	18.3	3.13	26 200	93
Webster	10 300	19.6	1.0	7 364	1 821	33.8	3 918	3 898	3 591	79.3	7.9	9.1	2.82	26 100	73
Yazoo	27 349	51.4	1.4	17 981	3 822	28.0	9 526	9 469	8 818	64.0	10.1	15.8	3.07	25 000	66
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Canton city	11 116	65.4	0.8	7 380	1 606	28.0	3 731	3 731	3 521	62.9	9.5	23.1	3.13	27 600	77
Clarksdale city	21 137	61.6	0.8	13 671	2 966	27.6	7 513	7 508	7 169	56.0	9.4	19.7	2.93	28 300	70
Cleveland city	14 524	39.3	1.2	9 940	1 497	24.5	4 725	4 725	4 491	64.9	2.2	15.2	2.96	34 000	134
Greenville city	40 613	59.4	0.9	26 120	4 994	26.6	13 780	13 765	13 240	61.1	2.0	20.3	3.03	25 000	93
Greenwood city	20 115	52.0	0.7	13 732	3 090	29.2	7 750	7 738	7 371	47.2	4.9	19.0	2.69	34 000	80
Vicksburg city	25 434	52.4	1.4	17 810	3 967	29.3	10 020	10 012	9 292	56.0	2.8	17.2	2.68	29 700	103
Yazoo City city	12 426	48.7	1.2	8 355	1 881	29.5	4 367	4 364	4 174	65.0	4.4	17.8	2.92	27 300	74
Congressional District 3	503 763	31.3	0.8	346 476	59 092	28.2	182 526	181 795	166 434	74.4	5.9	11.9	2.93	31 700	113
COUNTIES															
Clarke	16 945	34.8	0.6	11 548	2 441	29.9	6 465	6 420	5 764	84.1	7.2	11.6	2.94	24 100	81
Clay	21 082	50.0	0.8	14 064	2 493	26.9	7 306	7 292	6 776	73.2	7.7	14.5	3.04	26 700	96
Jasper	17 265	49.2	0.7	11 527	2 389	28.7	6 166	6 160	5 591	85.3	10.6	19.1	3.28	23 500	65
Jones	61 912	23.1	0.7	43 814	7 977	30.3	23 922	23 791	21 549	76.2	3.0	11.1	2.80	30 000	101
Lowndes	10 146	54.3	0.9	6 757	1 574	26.7	3 530	3 530	3 245	76.5	18.1	12.0	3.12	23 500	50
Lauderdale	77 285	31.4	0.9	54 204	9 621	29.1	26 003	26 003	24 903	65.9	3.9	13.0	2.76	31 800	80
Lowndes	57 304	34.2	0.9	38 915	5 305	26.1	19 878	19 861	18 664	63.0	4.8	13.6	2.96	36 700	132
Neshoba	23 789	17.9	0.6	16 142	3 325	30.0	8 892	8 859	8 040	80.1	6.3	10.7	2.94	27 100	72
Newton	19 944	27.2	0.8	14 168	3 175	31.9	7 764	7 745	6 536	82.7	5.8	10.2	2.81	24 200	71

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 2. Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980—Con.

(For meaning of symbols see Introduction For definitions of terms, see appendices A and B)

**The State
Congressional Districts
Counties
Places of 10,000 or More**

Congressional District 3—Con

COUNTIES—Con

Chubbuck	13 212	64.6	1.1	8 437	1 803	26.1	4 377	4 325	4 020	73.1	21.2	17.0	328	21 200	50—
Chubbuck	36 018	34.3	1.0	26 543	2 911	23.0	11 790	11 763	10 980	61.2	6.8	12.2	387	38 700	146
Hamden	69 427	18.6	0.7	46 771	5 367	28.7	24 001	23 863	21 741	82.9	3.4	8.9	307	47 100	175
Scituate	24 556	35.0	1.0	16 388	3 133	28.7	8 922	8 805	8 015	78.4	7.9	12.5	305	22 100	86
Somerset	20 325	29.5	0.8	13 678	2 672	29.3	7 498	7 471	6 642	80.6	6.0	10.6	300	26 300	94
Smyth	15 077	21.2	0.9	10 280	1 995	30.1	5 714	5 698	5 016	84.4	6.4	7.9	300	23 800	78
Winsted	19 474	39.2	0.6	13 240	2 931	30.3	7 187	7 176	6 552	80.1	7.9	11.6	295	27 900	73

PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE

Columbus city	27 383	44.3	0.7	19 031	3 205	27.0	9 870	9 862	9 294	57.5	3.8	17.8	279	33 600	118
Jackson city (part of Jackson County)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21 897	39.6	1.0	15 782	3 474	32.0	9 003	8 963	8 178	77.9	2.5	16.1	244	31 200	96	
46 577	37.4	0.8	33 106	6 823	31.1	18 497	18 478	17 379	59.5	2.5	16.7	242	30 900	110	
20 778	11.3	0.7	14 456	1 420	28.4	6 416	6 414	6 086	76.9	0.7	10.4	305	45 000	202	
15 169	23.2	1.2	11 321	1 355	24.4	5 910	5 906	5 520	49.4	1.6	11.7	263	45 100	147	

Congressional District 4

COUNTIES

Adams	38 035	48.5	0.7	25 935	4 323	28.7	13 572	13 526	12 806	70.7	4.3	16.8	294	30 000	88
23 349	47.6	0.8	8 914	1 975	29.5	5 279	5 236	4 365	82.5	11.5	11.7	306	21 100	61	
12 729	74.5	0.7	8 549	1 495	23.9	4 398	4 199	3 574	73.2	14.0	17.8	299	24 400	72	
26 503	48.4	1.0	18 038	3 751	27.8	9 571	9 436	8 520	77.9	11.8	14.7	299	23 200	65	
Franklin	13 846	53.6	0.5	8 947	1 791	27.7	4 904	4 358	3 666	80.3	2.3	12.6	315	24 200	77
250 998	45.1	0.8	175 406	24 772	27.3	91 582	91 501	85 902	62.6	1.9	15.4	283	40 700	159	
9 181	82.0	1.3	5 838	1 257	25.3	3 133	3 085	2 775	74.4	18.7	21.3	330	20 600	61	
Jefferson Davis	12 846	53.6	0.5	8 947	1 791	27.7	4 904	4 358	3 666	80.3	2.3	12.6	315	24 200	77
12 518	30.9	0.9	7 344	1 595	28.2	4 624	4 611	4 111	85.4	6.4	10.0	313	29 000	89	
30 174	30.0	0.6	20 491	4 018	29.4	11 033	10 996	10 125	77.2	4.0	11.3	294	28 500	98	
25 708	29.9	0.9	17 287	3 324	28.8	9 465	9 395	8 565	80.5	5.0	11.3	296	27 800	83	
36 173	43.3	1.1	24 376	4 995	29.0	13 370	13 306	12 348	73.3	4.4	14.9	289	27 600	88	
3 114	39.2	0.7	2 110	422	28.7	1 227	1 223	1 031	86.1	15.9	9.5	302	21 700	60	
13 761	41.0	1.2	9 054	1 933	28.7	4 934	4 924	4 419	81.8	8.9	12.2	309	25 700	80	
10 021	66.9	1.5	6 797	1 553	29.0	3 769	3 760	3 190	73.2	19.3	15.5	311	21 100	50—	

PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE

Brookhaven city	10 800	40.4	0.2	7 522	1 729	30.7	4 028	4 019	3 778	65.9	1.7	15.3	277	30 400	104
Clemson city	14 660	7.2	0.5	10 152	889	26.3	4 772	4 772	4 511	71.0	1.0	9.6	300	59 400	223
City of Columbus	202 893	7.0	0.7	142 911	19 716	27.5	75 643	75 603	71 489	59.8	0.7	15.9	276	40 000	159
McCamp city	12 331	36.2	0.8	8 707	2 094	31.5	4 994	4 985	4 491	61.9	1.2	17.8	240	28 300	89
Natchez city	22 015	52.0	0.7	15 273	3 025	29.7	8 281	8 240	7 818	62.5	3.6	19.3	277	30 800	86

Congressional District 5

COUNTIES

Frankington	15 927	34.6	0.7	10 596	2 118	28.9	5 770	5 694	5 171	84.8	9.2	11.7	306	26 400	80
66 018	26.8	1.1	47 572	7 273	26.6	25 024	24 981	22 978	54.9	2.3	13.4	248	29 900	146	
15 297	9.5	0.6	9 902	1 598	22.6	5 726	5 717	4 828	87.7	3.6	7.9	314	27 900	101	
8 827	20.1	1.1	6 406	1 157	27.8	3 419	3 391	3 065	87.9	7.7	9.3	318	23 400	70	
24 537	9.9	1.0	16 547	2 883	30.1	12 537	11 420	8 182	80.0	2.0	9.2	294	32 700	74	
57 665	19.3	1.9	109 638	13 671	26.8	57 954	57 612	52 202	62.2	1.1	12.1	285	35 900	163	
18 015	18.7	1.3	77 140	7 447	26.4	42 635	41 896	37 589	73.7	0.9	10.5	310	34 500	168	
23 821	10.8	1.0	15 897	2 050	27.1	8 597	8 573	7 851	81.9	2.0	9.8	302	37 800	144	
33 795	14.9	0.8	22 656	3 375	28.6	12 737	12 716	11 004	80.3	1.7	9.6	302	33 600	109	
9 864	21.7	0.9	6 433	1 071	27.4	3 514	3 492	3 160	85.0	6.7	10.7	312	23 200	76	
Stant	9 716	22.6	0.9	6 752	1 053	27.3	3 468	3 374	2 996	82.8	4.0	9.3	302	25 700	103
Wayne	19 135	33.5	0.8	12 566	2 086	26.8	6 848	6 819	6 187	82.5	7.4	12.4	308	24 200	76

PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE

Blacks city	49 311	87.7	2.9	36 085	4 226	24.8	17 913	17 852	16 096	45.2	1.3	11.4	247	33 800	171
D Iberville (CDP)	13 369	5.6	2.4	8 550	623	25.2	4 390	4 380	4 084	79.6	0.7	9.5	327	34 000	168
Gulfport city	39 676	25.1	1.6	28 911	4 739	30.6	16 092	16 052	14 711	59.2	0.7	13.7	262	33 800	151
Hattiesburg city	40 829	34.3	1.5	30 712	4 851	25.5	16 023	16 003	14 517	55.7	2.0	14.9	252	33 700	150
Indian Row city	18 998	65.5	0.0	11 794	1 338	25.0	6 218	6 211	5 651	77.0	1.2	16.4	334	28 300	131
Orange Springs city	14 564	7.0	1.4	9 743	1 052	28.4	5 237	5 221	4 936	68.3	0.4	9.5	292	47 000	189
Danvers city	13 476	5.5	1.8	8 401	501	25.8	4 442	4 427	4 133	61.8	0.2	9.8	326	39 000	206
Panacea city	29 318	16.8	1.4	20 333	2 137	26.9	11 380	11 373	10 033	59.4	0.5	12.1	281	33 300	173
Pineville city	10 361	32.3	0.5	6 905	1 202	28.7	3 856	3 852	3 479	69.2	1.2	14.7	294	33 300	113

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race

Table 3. General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1980

(Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B)

The State
Congressional Districts

URBAN AND RURAL

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
Total persons	2 530 638	504 866	504 502	503 852	503 801	503 617
Urban.....	1 925 217	163 165	217 270	235 911	322 645	322 645
Inside urbanized areas.....	588 774	22 594	7 964	39 145	217 902	301 169
Outside urbanized areas.....	603 463	140 571	209 306	166 446	65 663	21 477
Rural.....	1 328 401	341 701	287 232	298 261	220 236	180 971
Farm.....	84 758	24 224	22 556	19 092	11 225	7 661

ANCESTRY

Total persons	2 530 638	504 866	504 502	503 852	503 801	503 617
Single ancestry group.....	1 551 364	295 062	356 996	309 420	325 989	263 897
Dutch.....	5 221	1 269	817	851	919	1 365
English.....	496 481	123 962	82 076	110 072	89 199	91 172
French.....	30 482	2 411	2 382	3 254	3 856	18 539
German.....	50 384	8 864	6 205	10 906	7 487	16 922
Greek.....	969	122	159	129	228	331
Hungarian.....	599	89	41	91	90	248
Irish.....	156 655	41 084	27 027	36 311	25 087	27 146
Italian.....	10 534	978	3 065	1 047	1 364	4 080
Norwegian.....	1 073	134	46	172	215	506
Polish.....	3 303	358	418	717	576	1 234
Portuguese.....	402	40	12	72	38	240
Russian.....	579	43	91	115	69	261
Scottish.....	9 873	1 693	1 215	2 532	1 899	2 534
Swedish.....	2 113	377	205	494	338	699
Ukrainian.....	335	71	31	89	95	95
Other.....	782 421	113 567	233 206	142 525	194 618	98 505
Multiple ancestry group.....	395 411	70 639	59 062	72 688	72 872	120 150
Ancestry not specified.....	573 863	139 165	88 444	121 744	104 940	119 570
Not reported.....	315 446	77 335	49 219	64 532	60 820	63 540

Selected multiple ancestry groups:

English and other group(s).....	159 890	28 874	23 439	30 284	31 573	45 720
French and other group(s).....	64 634	6 453	6 995	8 213	10 301	32 672
German and other group(s).....	120 470	20 586	16 748	22 342	21 289	39 555
Irish and other group(s).....	251 691	49 092	40 113	49 919	48 037	64 530
Italian and other group(s).....	12 564	1 133	2 505	1 481	1 757	5 888
Polish and other group(s).....	4 739	862	539	933	561	1 844

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

In households	2 456 353	496 190	494 157	487 961	491 566	486 479
Family household.....	645 453	134 826	131 776	121 796	128 134	129 427
Nonfamily household: Male.....	68 109	11 317	14 370	12 639	14 771	14 812
Female.....	114 827	22 015	22 893	22 802	26 215	21 102
Spouse.....	159 297	113 439	91 656	97 354	99 067	107 551
Other relatives.....	1 074 350	209 475	236 535	207 446	215 345	205 549
Nonrelatives.....	34 317	5 118	6 707	6 440	8 014	8 038
Persons per household.....	2.97	2.95	3.11	2.93	2.91	2.94
Persons per family.....	3.47	3.40	3.70	3.40	3.45	3.42

PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

Households	828 389	168 158	159 059	166 711	169 120	165 341
1 person.....	167 849	31 197	34 919	32 578	37 141	32 014
2 persons.....	239 719	50 491	43 000	49 381	48 921	47 726
3 persons.....	149 623	31 868	25 749	31 110	30 038	30 858
4 persons.....	131 567	28 069	23 042	27 171	25 538	27 727
5 persons.....	71 512	14 611	14 063	13 696	13 952	15 190
6 or more persons.....	68 119	11 922	18 286	12 575	13 510	11 826

FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

Families	645 453	134 826	121 796	131 270	128 134	129 427
With own children under 18 years.....	346 553	71 480	65 798	69 747	67 325	72 703
Married-couple families	521 149	113 715	92 127	108 301	99 398	107 608
With own children under 18 years.....	278 523	60 482	48 975	57 609	51 411	60 046
Female householder, no husband present	103 425	17 278	24 816	19 164	24 407	17 769
With own children under 18 years.....	59 855	9 701	14 296	10 555	14 261	11 042

TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS

Persons in group quarters	64 285	8 676	10 345	15 891	12 235	17 138
Inmate of mental hospital.....	2 654	45	4	2 345	152	108
Inmate of home for the aged.....	12 753	2 246	2 664	2 462	2 425	2 956
Inmate of other institution.....	8 086	705	5 019	3 777	3 651	4 26
In college dormitory.....	27 453	4 994	4 503	6 382	7 303	4 271
Other, in group quarters.....	13 337	666	155	3 141	978	8 377

MARITAL STATUS

Male, 15 years and over	876 611	178 147	166 363	177 444	172 860	181 797
Single.....	250 179	45 992	50 893	48 802	52 375	52 117
Now married, except separated.....	542 227	117 160	96 689	112 740	103 282	112 401
Separated.....	19 291	7 004	5 772	3 438	2 101	2 976
Widowed.....	26 344	5 190	6 632	5 139	5 001	4 382
Divorced.....	38 525	6 801	6 377	7 325	8 101	9 921
Female, 15 years and over	683 544	197 699	193 989	197 885	202 943	191 028
Single.....	214 055	37 492	48 643	41 502	49 866	38 432
Now married, except separated.....	539 039	116 854	95 816	111 540	102 977	111 620
Separated.....	29 212	4 316	8 464	5 281	6 556	4 595
Widowed.....	143 425	28 630	33 330	26 813	26 647	23 055
Divorced.....	57 773	10 417	9 734	10 749	13 777	13 096

FERTILITY

Women 15 to 44 years.....	570 407	112 058	107 989	114 133	118 285	117 942
Children ever born.....	884 544	174 556	188 782	170 838	171 589	178 779
Per 1,000 women.....	1 551	1 558	1 748	1 497	1 451	1 516

Table 4. Selected Social Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B.]

The State
Congressional Districts
NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

Total persons	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
Native—	2 520 638	504 866	504 502	503 852	503 801	503 617
Born in State of residence	2 497 711	501 488	501 049	499 712	497 871	495 011
Born in different State	982 337	387 700	439 326	407 650	418 971	328 690
Born abroad, of nat. etc.	506 430	112 759	60 958	90 366	79 890	162 457
Foreign born	8 344	1 009	765	1 696	1 010	3 864
	72 527	3 398	3 453	4 140	3 930	8 606

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Persons 5 to 17 years	602 032	120 349	130 559	115 978	116 022	119 104
Speak only English at home	591 755	119 068	128 649	113 445	114 124	116 469
Speak a language other than English at home	10 277	1 301	1 910	2 533	1 898	2 635
Spanish language spoken at home	3 284	454	610	570	611	1 039
Speak English very well or well	3 068	402	541	551	589	983
Speak English not well or not at all	216	52	69	17	22	56
Other language spoken at home	6 993	847	1 300	1 963	1 287	1 596
Speak English very well or well	6 268	753	1 172	1 699	1 233	1 411
Speak English not well or not at all	725	94	128	264	54	185

Persons 18 years and over	1 703 822	344 347	326 193	346 016	345 216	341 934
Speak only English at home	1 669 927	340 628	321 044	338 560	338 874	330 821
Speak a language other than English at home	33 895	3 739	5 149	7 454	6 440	11 113
Spanish language spoken at home	11 213	1 405	2 624	2 189	2 193	3 802
Speak English very well or well	10 301	1 253	1 465	1 983	2 064	3 536
Speak English not well or not at all	912	152	159	206	129	266
Other language spoken at home	22 682	2 334	3 525	5 265	4 247	7 311
Speak English very well or well	20 612	2 109	3 185	4 807	3 905	6 606
Speak English not well or not at all	2 070	225	340	458	342	705

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY

Workers 16 years and over	934 732	194 929	162 949	192 153	192 611	192 090
Car, truck, or van	855 046	181 340	147 118	176 415	178 500	171 673
Drive alone	616 379	125 849	104 986	128 957	133 543	125 044
Carpool	238 667	55 491	42 132	47 458	44 957	46 629
Public transportation	111 121	1 506	2 294	1 652	3 695	1 874
Walked only	42 173	6 925	9 154	8 279	6 138	11 677
Other means	12 278	1 952	1 846	2 412	1 905	2 059
Worked at home	14 164	3 256	2 337	3 391	2 373	2 807
Persons per private vehicle	1.19	1.22	1.21	1.19	1.17	1.19

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Persons 2 years old and over enrolled in school	718 852	127 486	152 222	139 793	146 722	143 629
Nursery school	20 316	3 088	4 747	3 777	4 361	4 343
Public	8 705	1 445	2 593	1 482	1 797	1 388
Private	11 611	1 643	2 154	2 295	2 564	2 955
Kindergarten and elementary (1 to 8 years)	412 957	81 482	92 400	79 087	79 958	80 030
Public	360 091	74 846	78 831	69 441	66 045	70 928
Private	52 866	6 636	13 569	9 646	13 913	9 102
High school (9 to 12 years)	173 496	33 560	37 639	32 821	35 071	34 405
Public	157 072	31 846	32 485	30 207	30 162	32 372
Private	16 424	1 714	5 154	2 614	4 909	2 033
College	112 083	19 356	17 436	24 108	27 332	27 851
Public	101 935	17 703	16 172	23 010	22 594	22 456
Private	10 148	1 653	1 264	1 098	4 738	1 395

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over	1 367 792	282 086	263 951	277 497	275 753	268 505
Elementary (5 to 8 years)	368 775	88 160	93 195	70 142	64 259	53 019
High school	249 850	55 984	47 343	53 940	46 004	46 579
4 years	398 848	82 137	61 721	83 567	77 115	94 308
12 to 14 years	182 233	29 996	30 476	37 513	42 744	41 504
16 or more years	168 086	25 809	31 216	32 335	45 631	33 095
Percent high school graduates	54.8	48.9	46.8	55.3	60.0	62.9

RESIDENCE IN 1975

Persons 5 years and over	2 307 216	464 966	457 983	462 647	460 274	461 346
Same house	1 362 335	280 733	291 190	267 644	279 885	242 883
Different house in United States	929 809	182 873	165 525	191 814	178 579	211 018
Same county	518 802	104 098	103 519	103 544	107 250	99 936
Different county	410 862	78 175	62 006	88 270	71 329	111 082
Same State	197 665	35 632	37 462	47 664	38 184	38 723
Different State	213 197	42 543	24 544	40 606	33 145	72 359
Northwest	12 841	1 032	1 350	2 404	1 590	6 465
North Central	42 011	8 577	6 866	8 700	7 914	9 954
South	127 634	30 258	24 972	24 972	20 561	47 263
West	20 711	2 676	1 838	4 530	2 990	8 677
Abroad	15 172	1 360	1 268	3 189	1 910	7 445

VETERAN STATUS

Civilian persons 16 years and over	1 786 390	365 426	348 427	359 696	365 041	347 800
Veteran	246 122	47 523	29 135	49 183	48 761	61 520
Percent of civilian persons 16 years and over	13.8	13.0	11.2	13.7	13.4	17.7
Male veteran	235 882	46 052	37 367	47 135	46 580	58 748
Percent of male civilian persons 16 years and over	28.4	26.6	23.3	28.2	27.9	35.9

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

Noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 509 014	303 255	280 671	303 385	304 446	215 237
With a work disability	177 434	35 945	34 060	35 182	34 711	37 336
Not in labor force	122 752	25 223	24 687	23 760	24 785	24 785
Prevented from working	106 555	22 162	21 664	21 253	20 514	20 962

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY STATUS

Noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 509 014	303 255	280 671	303 385	304 446	215 237
With a public transportation disability	44 577	8 315	9 246	8 482	9 900	8 634
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	277 234	59 763	62 416	56 177	55 453	43 425
With a public transportation disability	61 094	12 501	14 073	12 483	12 777	9 260

Table 5. Labor Force Characteristics: 1980

(Data are estimates based on a sample, see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B.)

The State
Congressional Districts

LABOR FORCE STATUS

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
Persons 16 years and over	1 808 613	365 770	348 686	365 451	365 456	363 050
Labor force	1 031 597	213 931	183 081	210 274	211 969	212 342
Percent of persons 16 years and over	57.0	58.5	52.5	57.5	58.0	58.5
Civilian labor force	1 009 374	213 589	182 822	204 319	211 554	197 992
Employed	937 206	199 239	167 180	190 978	197 644	182 165
Unemployed	72 168	14 348	15 642	13 341	13 910	14 927
Percent of civilian labor force	7.1	6.7	8.5	6.5	6.6	7.6
Not in labor force	777 016	151 839	165 605	155 377	153 487	150 708
Female, 16 years and over	958 123	192 566	188 185	192 970	198 087	186 315
Labor force	442 201	93 257	79 990	89 191	96 211	83 552
Percent of female, 16 years and over	46.2	48.4	42.5	46.2	48.6	44.8
Civilian labor force	439 223	93 212	79 952	88 503	96 149	81 407
Employed	404 396	87 014	71 984	81 637	89 073	74 688
Unemployed	34 827	6 198	7 968	6 866	7 076	6 719
Percent of civilian labor force	7.9	6.6	10.0	7.8	7.4	8.3
Not in labor force	515 922	99 309	108 195	103 779	101 876	102 763
Male, 16 years and over	958 123	192 566	188 185	192 970	198 087	186 315
Labor force	170 180	35 975	34 190	33 867	33 486	34 622
Percent of male, 16 years and over	92 586	20 095	18 847	18 786	19 184	15 674
Civilian labor force	187 272	39 734	34 758	37 340	36 133	39 307
Employed	117 569	26 758	21 368	23 538	23 220	22 685

CLASS OF WORKER

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
Employed persons 16 years and over	937 206	199 239	167 180	190 978	197 644	182 165
Private wage and salary workers	668 196	147 762	115 677	136 046	140 067	128 644
Federal government workers	44 387	7 094	9 098	7 549	8 252	12 394
State government workers	64 080	10 424	10 459	16 096	17 437	9 464
Local government workers	83 752	16 083	17 507	15 365	17 828	16 969
Self-employed workers	71 209	16 563	12 292	14 812	12 866	13 674
Unpaid family workers	5 582	1 313	1 147	1 110	994	1 018

OCCUPATION

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
Employed persons 16 years and over	937 206	199 239	167 180	190 978	197 644	182 165
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	181 216	31 074	32 599	36 410	43 479	37 654
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	79 304	14 154	13 383	16 346	19 191	16 230
Professional specialty occupations	101 912	16 920	19 216	20 064	24 288	21 424
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	241 786	46 279	40 116	48 658	58 121	48 527
Technicians and related support occupations	23 534	3 802	4 065	4 615	5 192	5 860
Sales occupations	87 135	16 520	15 170	17 347	20 154	17 944
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	131 117	25 957	20 881	26 681	32 748	24 823
Service occupations	115 426	20 832	21 569	22 877	26 297	23 851
Private household occupations	10 954	1 904	3 106	1 827	2 697	1 420
Practice service occupations	12 059	2 116	2 110	2 224	2 892	2 717
Service occupations, except protective and household	92 413	16 812	16 353	18 826	20 883	19 539
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	41 465	8 833	14 815	8 071	5 143	4 603
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	126 278	28 246	20 516	26 730	30 525	26 525
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	226 900	63 975	37 365	48 201	40 254	36 905
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	120 293	40 235	20 095	24 649	19 051	16 063
Transportation and material moving occupations	54 598	12 306	8 485	11 973	11 075	13 560
Handers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	52 009	11 434	8 785	11 380	10 128	10 282

INDUSTRY

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
Employed persons 16 years and over	937 206	199 239	167 180	190 978	197 644	182 165
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining	57 258	9 206	17 263	11 977	10 530	8 282
Construction	131 219	27 681	27 718	13 123	13 117	15 270
Manufacturing	230 108	70 867	35 999	48 658	35 557	39 027
Nonurable goods	100 623	32 100	16 738	20 824	16 445	14 516
Durable goods	129 485	38 767	19 261	27 834	19 112	24 511
Transportation	35 555	8 186	5 088	7 431	7 694	6 954
Communications and other public utilities	28 937	5 185	5 147	5 346	7 770	5 489
Wholesale trade	38 285	7 741	7 153	8 410	9 169	5 812
Retail trade	138 038	25 898	24 047	27 559	30 050	30 434
Finance, insurance, and real estate	40 252	6 241	6 249	8 195	11 782	7 785
Business and repair services	27 153	5 004	4 256	5 489	6 223	6 181
Person, entertainment, and recreation services	38 235	7 006	6 221	6 788	8 981	7 839
Professional and related services	188 374	32 485	34 424	39 328	45 194	36 943
Health services	64 905	10 434	11 177	14 026	16 298	12 970
Education	90 329	14 543	17 558	19 025	22 715	16 862
Other professional and related services	33 140	5 508	5 689	6 297	8 535	7 111
Public administration	47 361	6 702	8 461	8 474	11 575	12 149

LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
Male, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	640 507	132 408	114 485	130 616	126 621	138 777
Worked in 1979	519 210	102 022	112 041	122 600	126 737	133 737
50 to 52 weeks	400 208	81 405	68 237	86 384	78 440	85 742
40 to 49 weeks	79 996	17 222	14 636	15 097	15 328	17 713
1 to 39 weeks	151 005	32 395	29 168	31 209	32 961	30 282
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	552 081	115 102	97 220	113 924	105 737	120 098
50 to 52 weeks	375 971	76 774	64 014	81 177	73 270	80 736
With unemployment in 1979	110 186	22 841	20 819	18 846	21 055	26 625
Mean weeks of unemployment	14.1	13.8	15.1	14.0	14.0	13.9
Female, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	507 335	105 650	92 895	101 914	106 670	98 206
Worked in 1979	490 469	102 924	88 460	98 945	104 957	95 173
50 to 52 weeks	237 871	51 942	41 411	48 654	52 632	43 032
40 to 49 weeks	88 119	14 795	12 069	13 898	14 750	12 607
1 to 39 weeks	164 479	36 197	34 980	36 393	37 575	39 534
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	365 823	79 898	64 573	74 783	77 855	68 714
50 to 52 weeks	201 265	44 804	34 210	41 546	44 696	36 009
With unemployment in 1979	102 022	19 693	20 863	19 493	21 258	20 715
Mean weeks of unemployment	14.8	13.7	16.3	14.6	15.0	14.3

Persons 16 years and over with unemployment in 1979

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	212 208	42 534	41 682	38 339	42 313	47 340
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	74 256	13 975	15 629	13 327	14 814	16 511

WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
Families	645 453	134 826	121 796	131 270	128 134	129 427
No workers	90 848	18 154	19 896	18 299	18 368	16 131
1 worker	219 949	41 767	42 364	43 531	43 686	48 401
2 or more workers	334 656	74 705	59 536	69 440	66 080	64 895

Table 6. Income and Poverty Status in 1979: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample. See introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B.]

**The State
Congressional Districts**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
INCOME IN 1979						
Households						
878 589	168 158	159 059	166 711	169 120	165 541	
Less than \$5,000	178 440	35 957	43 636	34 592	34 956	29 299
\$5,000 to \$7,499	91 143	18 232	20 305	18 466	17 738	16 287
\$7,500 to \$9,999	79 434	16 907	15 494	15 837	15 880	15 316
\$10,000 to \$14,999	139 507	29 500	24 970	28 732	27 391	28 914
\$15,000 to \$19,999	110 808	24 362	18 306	23 042	21 541	24 059
\$20,000 to \$24,999	83 943	17 760	12 941	17 176	17 710	18 376
\$25,000 to \$34,999	87 002	16 301	13 538	17 463	19 231	20 467
\$35,000 to \$49,999	38 062	5 999	6 416	7 600	9 347	8 700
\$50,000 or more	20 032	3 140	3 758	3 785	5 526	3 823
Median	\$12 096	\$11 988	\$10 018	\$12 276	\$12 620	\$13 605
Mean	\$15 557	\$14 841	\$14 042	\$16 499	\$16 837	\$16 500
Families						
645 453	134 876	121 796	131 270	128 134	129 427	
Less than \$5,000	87 162	17 307	22 605	16 301	16 798	14 155
\$5,000 to \$7,499	66 300	13 666	15 467	13 405	12 450	11 312
\$7,500 to \$9,999	62 226	13 759	12 228	12 591	11 869	11 779
\$10,000 to \$14,999	115 658	25 720	21 028	24 078	21 388	23 444
\$15,000 to \$19,999	99 519	23 005	16 083	21 093	18 211	21 127
\$20,000 to \$24,999	77 889	16 879	12 057	16 223	15 878	16 852
\$25,000 to \$34,999	57 180	15 562	12 775	16 769	17 809	19 065
\$35,000 to \$49,999	35 830	5 723	5 978	7 239	8 716	8 174
\$50,000 or more	18 689	3 010	3 575	3 570	5 015	3 519
Median	\$14 991	\$14 359	\$12 270	\$14 833	\$15 396	\$15 900
Mean	\$17 645	\$16 811	\$16 170	\$17 607	\$19 148	\$18 452
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over						
252 587	43 268	47 134	50 556	56 224	55 405	
Less than \$2,000	55 478	9 450	10 935	11 092	12 741	11 260
\$2,000 to \$2,999	44 895	9 806	10 543	9 269	8 252	7 025
\$3,000 to \$4,999	44 086	7 933	8 265	9 492	9 071	7 266
\$5,000 to \$7,499	40 487	6 346	6 675	8 564	8 673	10 229
\$7,500 to \$9,999	18 189	2 856	3 022	3 382	4 206	4 723
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 734	1 194	4 108	4 035	4 440	5 183
\$15,000 to \$24,999	16 169	1 995	2 513	2 741	4 719	4 201
\$25,000 to \$49,999	4 829	581	915	750	1 273	1 310
\$50,000 or more	1 150	107	154	162	240	238
Median	\$5 961	\$3 486	\$3 406	\$3 842	\$4 462	\$5 042
Mean	\$6 385	\$5 607	\$5 729	\$5 980	\$7 214	\$7 077
Per capita income						
\$5 183	\$4 986	\$4 465	\$5 215	\$5 700	\$5 549	
Per capita income: noninstitutional persons	\$5 214	\$5 006	\$4 499	\$5 261	\$5 732	\$5 573
HOUSEHOLD INCOME TYPE IN 1979						
649 776	133 276	119 746	130 538	132 362	123 854	
Mean earnings	\$16 293	\$15 660	\$14 919	\$16 495	\$17 770	\$16 982
With Social Security income	247 104	52 274	52 822	49 551	49 804	47 653
Mean Social Security income	\$3 492	\$3 274	\$3 223	\$3 492	\$3 574	\$3 608
With public assistance income	177 238	22 589	33 052	21 655	24 117	15 825
Mean public assistance income	\$1 961	\$1 906	\$1 943	\$1 999	\$2 018	\$1 937
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 BY WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979						
\$7 141	\$6 550	\$6 711	\$6 813	\$7 476	\$8 327	
1 or more workers	\$15 015	\$13 996	\$13 748	\$14 834	\$16 484	\$15 943
2 or more workers	\$22 225	\$20 885	\$21 054	\$22 190	\$24 154	\$22 915
POVERTY STATUS IN 1979						
All Income Levels in 1979						
645 453	134 876	121 796	131 270	128 134	129 427	
With related children under 18 years	376 829	76 958	73 346	75 418	73 666	77 451
With related children 5 to 17 years	307 378	63 014	61 040	60 865	59 795	62 664
Female householder, no husband present	103 425	17 278	24 816	19 164	24 407	17 760
With related children under 18 years	73 461	11 792	18 146	13 062	17 519	12 942
With related children under 6 years	33 912	4 963	9 298	5 919	8 059	5 553
Householder 65 years and over	107 820	23 512	23 993	21 965	21 614	16 736
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined						
215 965	38 279	42 686	42 418	48 926	43 658	
85 795	17 781	19 871	17 245	17 366	13 532	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined						
2 455 065	496 019	492 873	488 498	491 492	486 183	
Resided children under 18 years	1 568 236	375 673	355 614	355 917	351 777	361 444
Resided children 5 to 17 years	591 306	118 414	128 504	113 999	113 756	116 633
60 years and over	380 278	82 008	83 843	76 035	76 065	62 327
65 years and over	277 219	59 768	62 416	56 177	55 453	43 425
Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level						
120 618	22 934	32 592	22 407	23 419	19 266	
Percent below poverty level	18.7	17.0	26.8	17.1	18.3	14.9
With related children under 18 years	85 390	14 558	24 372	15 584	17 169	13 077
With related children 5 to 17 years	71 234	12 527	21 394	12 743	13 385	10 732
Female householder, no husband present	45 049	6 692	13 200	7 908	10 238	7 011
With related children under 18 years	39 334	5 704	11 601	6 843	9 047	6 139
With related children under 6 years	17 914	2 666	6 584	2 637	3 198	2 188
Householder 65 years and over	28 199	6 325	7 543	5 674	5 237	3 420
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined						
90 683	18 245	20 570	17 957	18 222	15 689	
Percent below poverty level	42.0	48.2	42.3	37.2	35.9	
65 years and over	47 786	10 920	9 397	9 061	6 654	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined						
587 450	107 632	169 343	107 071	114 526	88 878	
Percent below poverty level	23.9	21.7	34.4	21.9	23.3	18.3
Resided children under 18 years	244 352	41 099	77 928	42 613	47 472	35 240
Resided children 5 to 17 years	200 776	37 512	31 278	34 916	33 322	25 322
60 years and over	118 600	26 835	30 945	23 196	21 849	15 775
65 years and over	95 035	21 960	24 468	18 972	17 454	12 181
Income in 1979 Below Specified Poverty Level						
Percent of persons for whom poverty status is determined						
Below 75 percent of poverty level	16.3	14.1	24.9	14.4	15.7	12.1
Below 75 percent of poverty level	31.4	28.9	49.6	29.6	30.6	24.7
Below 50 percent of poverty level	38.2	36.1	49.8	36.3	37.2	31.4
Below 200 percent of poverty level	50.5	49.8	56.6	49.0	48.4	44.5

Table 7. General, Social, and Economic Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B.]

**The State
Congressional Districts**

SEX AND AGE

	Race				Spanish origin ¹			
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander
Total persons	1 615 632	887 111	6 914	7 749	24 178	372 095	131 104	848
Male	789 162	416 343	3 353	3 504	11 917	181 178	62 379	371
Female	826 470	470 768	3 561	4 245	12 261	190 917	68 727	477
Under 5 years	115 723	97 179	718	762	2 346	25 975	13 986	29
5 to 14 years	247 755	194 485	1 293	1 443	5 267	59 913	28 997	14
15 to 59 years	984 098	471 600	4 281	4 892	13 935	221 543	69 277	319
60 to 64 years	73 917	29 761	109	143	833	17 895	4 424	7
65 years and over	194 137	94 586	313	509	1 915	47 059	14 422	15

FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

	The State				District 1			
Families	452 426	189 431	1 557	1 438	5 127	106 205	28 261	134
With own children under 18 years	230 366	113 801	1 050	976	54 420	16 584	5 089	113
Married-couple families	401 129	117 229	1 102	1 170	3 865	94 724	18 704	124
With own children under 18 years	206 000	70 596	774	778	2 190	49 179	11 089	71
Female householder, no husband present	41 123	61 669	378	195	1 022	9 176	5 033	28
With own children under 18 years	20 554	38 706	243	117	618	5 033	28	12

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

	The State				District 1			
Persons 25 years old and over	958 935	400 273	3 202	4 188	10 791	222 062	59 129	225
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	176 725	189 919	1 256	897	5 819	31 361	31 361	89
High school: 1 to 3 years	169 074	79 722	454	476	2 037	43 918	11 918	45
4 years	325 473	71 280	849	906	2 570	72 319	9 645	120
College: 1 to 3 years	149 809	31 172	423	572	1 319	26 880	3 031	40
4 or more years	137 854	28 497	210	337	1 046	22 354	3 178	28

LABOR FORCE STATUS

	The State				District 1			
Persons 16 years and over	1 223 451	573 902	4 481	5 415	16 126	279 683	84 493	330
Labor force	723 873	298 517	2 721	3 086	8 775	167 824	45 417	178
Employed	673 767	257 565	2 370	2 618	7 145	158 511	40 099	147
Unemployed	33 887	37 810	284	324	633	9 031	5 256	31
Female, 16 years and over	638 771	314 964	2 312	3 092	8 341	144 000	45 923	151
Labor force	294 036	145 101	1 143	1 443	603	71 278	21 659	54
Employed	276 685	125 016	988	1 362	3 207	67 564	19 157	49
Unemployed	15 028	19 555	141	68	320	3 672	2 499	19

INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

	The State				District 1			
Families	452 426	189 431	1 557	1 438	5 127	106 205	28 261	134
Less than \$5,000	37 333	67 153	312	248	1 040	6 957	3 381	38
\$5,000 to \$9,999	34 850	31 016	237	124	708	9 364	4 266	3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	76 860	24 010	172	123	497	10 155	5 577	17
\$15,000 to \$19,999	79 725	24 994	169	149	598	19 989	5 687	20
\$20,000 to \$24,999	76 215	22 848	184	189	623	18 949	4 021	7
\$25,000 to \$29,999	64 704	12 767	155	182	522	14 943	1 856	31
\$30,000 to \$34,999	9 629	9 625	156	167	410	14 350	1 361	14
\$35,000 to \$49,999	32 736	2 991	149	149	143	5 349	356	3
\$50,000 or more	17 138	1 400	29	67	108	2 816	180	4
Median	\$17 010	\$9 013	\$10 738	\$15 728	\$11 102	\$15 650	\$11 822	\$21 696
Mean	\$20 284	\$11 349	\$13 614	\$19 078	\$11 202	\$18 242	\$13 562	\$24 470
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 574 137	864 258	6 624	7 359	22 992	365 829	126 598	442
Income in 1979 below poverty level	198 664	383 971	2 222	1 874	7 825	53 338	53 891	132

SEX AND AGE

	District 2				District 3			
Total persons	230 435	270 964	994	1 503	5 201	340 764	157 652	3 605
Male	111 822	126 530	412	604	2 044	166 148	74 022	1 311
Female	118 612	144 434	582	799	2 596	174 616	83 630	2 294
Under 5 years	16 599	30 875	79	123	534	24 382	16 789	461
5 to 14 years	33 995	61 746	228	293	1 278	51 105	34 405	893
15 to 59 years	135 950	136 189	637	888	2 700	208 857	83 871	2 028
60 to 64 years	11 669	9 751	6	56	191	14 779	5 332	46
65 years and over	32 122	32 403	44	143	498	41 641	17 255	475

FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

	District 2				District 3			
Families	66 135	54 957	200	376	1 122	95 966	34 244	735
With own children under 18 years	32 612	32 241	133	212	661	48 375	20 663	464
Married-couple families	58 838	32 716	152	304	772	85 906	21 618	471
With own children under 18 years	29 339	19 241	114	405	141	43 905	13 145	385
Female householder, no husband present	5 889	18 820	45	58	268	8 096	10 853	202
With own children under 18 years	2 736	11 521	19	20	169	3 666	6 760	122

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

	District 2				District 3			
Persons 25 years old and over	142 537	119 820	452	876	2 225	202 493	72 566	1 520
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	25 954	66 595	235	258	1 213	35 097	34 272	747
High school: 1 to 3 years	25 869	21 359	100	109	37	37 126	16 532	160
4 years	44 992	16 505	73	114	406	69 751	13 106	442
College: 1 to 3 years	22 585	7 688	47	120	174	32 245	4 933	117
4 or more years	23 137	7 773	17	275	106	28 272	3 723	78

LABOR FORCE STATUS

	District 2				District 3			
Persons 16 years and over	175 668	170 921	648	1 067	3 237	259 561	102 632	2 121
Labor force	102 550	79 245	359	691	1 523	133 889	54 777	1 349
Employed	98 319	67 648	380	680	1 387	142 485	46 795	1 048
Unemployed	4 032	11 537	62	11	131	6 527	6 662	123
Female, 16 years and over	92 366	94 672	372	601	1 677	135 140	55 995	1 146
Labor force	41 529	37 732	130	230	62	62 632	25 986	521
Employed	39 618	31 808	147	344	557	58 500	22 341	590
Unemployed	1 889	6 048	25	6	73	3 262	3 503	79

INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

	District 2				District 3			
Families	66 135	54 957	200	376	1 122	95 966	34 244	735
Less than \$5,000	5 299	17 205	51	47	336	7 645	8 460	149
\$5,000 to \$9,999	10 479	10 479	35	35	212	7 504	5 746	125
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5 100	7 058	44	103	118	7 949	4 498	96
\$15,000 to \$19,999	11 561	9 386	28	39	166	16 995	6 860	165
\$20,000 to \$24,999	10 823	2 994	10	35	86	16 586	4 568	85
\$25,000 to \$29,999	3 118	2 111	9	54	87	13 890	2 348	64
\$30,000 or more	3 118	2 111	9	54	87	15 166	1 491	94
Median	\$17 467	\$7 447	\$8 529	\$22 625	\$7 816	\$16 880	\$9 121	\$10 690
Mean	\$21 230	\$10 046	\$11 838	\$22 969	\$12 359	\$20 013	\$10 980	\$13 617
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	265 444	264 210	946	1 418	5 444	330 012	155 852	3 479
Income in 1979 below poverty level	26 301	142 306	364	218	4 223	40 170	65 242	1 180

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 7 General, Social, and Economic Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample. See introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B.]

The State
Congressional Districts

SEX AND AGE

RACE AND AGE										
Total persons	274 170	227 725	426	1 166	4 095	398 168	99 664	1 447	2 959	7 460
Male	121 548	105 683	188	538	1 971	198 445	47 529	733	1 343	3 755
Female	142 622	121 842	238	630	2 124	199 723	52 135	714	1 616	3 705
Under 5 years	18 076	24 239	32	71	311	30 691	11 290	608	1 174	3 266
5 to 14 years	38 066	47 140	80	207	961	64 968	22 197	218	608	1 246
15 to 59 years	169 010	126 906	284	768	2 384	248 738	55 357	1 007	1 871	4 690
60 to 64 years	13 487	7 246	10	29	101	16 087	3 008	40	22	291
65 years and over	35 531	22 194	20	93	338	37 684	7 812	65	132	500
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	77 557	50 153	101	240	934	106 563	21 816	387	443	1 581
With own children under 18 years	36 533	30 538	96	122	569	58 226	13 773	250	214	844
Married-couple families	66 326	30 749	69	186	715	93 335	13 440	319	340	1 238
With own children under 18 years	12 489	18 728	64	94	409	51 088	8 393	204	266	657
Female householder, no husband present	7 578	16 757	32	184	133	10 384	7 198	64	75	261
With own children under 18 years	3 477	10 731	32	21	133	6 057	4 861	42	57	149
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Persons 25 years old and over	170 081	104 622	228	685	1 820	221 742	44 136	777	1 393	3 365
Elementary 10 to 8 years	22 032	42 061	42	115	569	37 031	15 313	243	339	819
High school 1 to 3 years	25 247	20 644	48	65	405	36 912	9 346	101	160	612
4 years	56 770	20 161	35	92	362	81 641	11 890	245	365	1 080
College 1 to 3 years	31 719	10 838	69	84	204	36 380	4 682	135	211	487
4 or more years	34 313	10 918	34	329	280	29 778	2 905	53	318	367
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	213 242	150 792	314	883	2 493	295 097	63 964	1 068	1 943	5 359
Labor force	128 554	82 575	210	495	1 518	173 056	37 003	625	1 012	3 145
Employed	123 993	72 868	194	475	1 389	150 459	30 155	520	717	2 202
Unemployed	4 321	9 546	16	13	116	9 976	4 809	52	59	166
Females 16 years and over	113 461	83 893	160	473	1 425	149 804	34 459	483	1 125	2 633
Labor force	54 055	41 862	63	176	734	64 906	17 722	218	491	1 161
Employed	52 057	36 736	56	176	666	58 946	14 974	179	461	967
Unemployed	1 959	5 103	7	—	62	4 246	2 402	25	26	70
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979										
Families	77 557	50 153	101	240	934	106 563	21 816	387	443	1 581
Less than \$5 000	4 871	11 649	19	41	212	9 225	4 694	84	130	242
\$5 000 to \$7 499	5 083	7 332	24	11	106	8 020	3 178	50	42	161
\$7 500 to \$9 999	5 994	6 242	—	26	71	9 042	2 635	31	48	156
\$10 000 to \$14 999	9 946	8 402	7	—	222	19 143	4 134	63	63	304
\$15 000 to \$19 999	11 925	6 235	—	42	100	17 822	3 145	82	57	294
\$20 000 to \$24 999	11 665	4 147	43	16	82	14 862	1 902	11	42	189
\$25 000 to \$34 999	14 483	3 289	—	28	94	17 377	1 573	39	39	111
\$35 000 to \$49 999	7 498	1 147	8	63	41	7 759	377	13	15	60
\$50 000 or more	4 492	510	—	13	6	3 313	178	14	7	62
Median	\$19 451	\$9 861	\$20 024	\$20 000	\$11 272	\$16 824	\$10 327	\$11 817	\$10 083	\$13 392
Mean	\$23 477	\$12 451	\$15 685	\$23 246	\$13 840	\$19 692	\$12 574	\$14 623	\$13 397	\$16 369
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	367 907	221 757	400	1 141	4 005	384 573	96 441	1 362	2 744	6 736
Income at 1979 below poverty level	26 580	87 552	121	226	1 598	52 275	34 980	423	954	1 525

^aPersons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 8. General Housing Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B.]

The State

Congressional Districts

The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
Total housing units	911 427	183 421	172 981	182 554	184 242
Vacant seasonal and migratory	7 104	2 388	902	706	2 287
Year-round housing units	904 523	181 233	172 079	181 848	183 421
TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS					
Owner-occupied housing units	587 712	125 531	101 832	123 808	118 073
Percent of occupied housing units	71.1	74.9	64.1	74.4	71.7
Renter-occupied housing units	239 457	42 036	57 071	42 658	50 947
Percent of occupied housing units	26.9	25.1	35.9	25.6	28.3
Vacant housing units	77 354	13 666	13 176	15 382	14 401
For sale only	7 957	1 300	1 265	1 611	1 605
For rent only	115 157	25 877	20 593	22 305	22 554
Held for occasional use	13 454	3 135	2 174	2 413	2 262
Other vacants	34 490	6 352	6 045	7 650	6 404
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units	587 712	125 531	101 832	123 808	118 073
1979 to March 1980	68 030	14 204	10 365	15 128	13 161
1975 to 1978	141 958	30 728	21 624	31 126	26 939
1970 to 1974	115 157	25 877	20 593	22 305	22 554
1960 to 1969	128 439	28 118	23 311	26 024	26 574
1950 to 1959	66 485	13 139	12 696	14 226	14 594
1949 or earlier	67 643	13 465	13 243	14 999	14 301
Renter-occupied housing units	239 457	42 036	57 071	42 658	50 947
1979 to March 1980	101 028	16 945	19 253	18 613	20 463
1975 to 1978	71 141	12 118	17 153	12 430	16 065
1970 to 1974	31 080	5 710	9 639	5 316	6 405
1960 to 1969	3 973	3 890	6 128	4 402	2 203
1959 or earlier	16 100	3 373	4 898	2 897	3 529
BATHROOMS					
Year-round housing units	904 523	181 233	172 079	181 848	183 421
No bathroom or only a half bath	17 081	11 238	12 259	14 359	6 540
1 complete bathroom	504 568	103 128	98 933	101 947	99 470
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s)	104 246	20 773	16 802	19 952	20 273
2 or more complete bathrooms	224 023	40 251	34 897	45 590	51 419
Owner-occupied housing units	587 712	125 531	101 832	123 808	118 073
No bathroom or only a half bath	5 337	5 507	5 631	4 308	2 594
1 complete bathroom	292 327	66 929	53 812	62 559	54 794
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s)	78 476	16 533	12 969	15 221	14 675
2 or more complete bathrooms	193 532	36 142	29 714	40 397	42 963
Renter-occupied housing units	239 457	42 036	57 071	42 658	50 947
No bathroom or only a half bath	31 909	7 775	12 110	5 256	4 911
1 complete bathroom	168 095	28 328	38 187	30 630	36 829
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s)	19 114	2 962	3 663	4 137	5 518
2 or more complete bathrooms	20 339	3 039	3 812	3 169	5 070
Year-round housing units	904 523	181 233	172 079	181 848	183 421
KITCHEN FACILITIES					
Complete kitchen facilities	844 443	166 697	154 053	170 525	172 495
No complete kitchen facilities	60 080	14 536	18 026	11 323	10 926
SOURCE OF WATER					
Public system or private company	738 555	140 515	145 295	153 495	155 942
Individual drilled well	123 622	26 541	17 772	19 935	21 385
Individual dug well	27 194	10 015	4 740	5 356	3 576
Some other source	15 152	4 162	4 272	3 062	2 518
SEWAGE DISPOSAL					
Public sewer	510 732	79 033	105 606	89 634	118 908
Septic tank or cesspool	319 285	81 546	47 779	76 044	50 754
Other means	74 506	20 654	18 694	16 170	13 759
AIR CONDITIONING					
None	272 432	45 471	69 009	57 382	57 709
Central system	307 292	50 702	42 529	57 909	66 501
1 or more individual room units	324 799	85 060	60 541	66 557	57 211
HEATING EQUIPMENT					
Steam or hot water system	9 379	1 117	2 423	1 476	2 936
Central warm-air furnace	342 301	51 286	55 468	64 711	74 699
Electric heat pump	32 801	9 836	3 713	6 462	9 396
Other built-in electric units	53 366	20 061	7 931	12 394	6 621
Forced-air, oil, or gas furnace	54 581	10 259	11 935	9 023	13 132
Room heaters with flue	113 556	21 981	28 504	21 742	23 364
Room heaters without flue	182 516	31 985	44 167	38 652	37 585
Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters	110 519	33 601	16 767	26 113	18 626
None	5 504	1 107	1 171	1 275	991
Occupied housing units	827 169	167 567	158 903	166 466	169 020
TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT					
With telephone	689 605	137 581	126 766	139 817	145 832
No telephone	137 564	29 986	32 137	26 649	23 188
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None	107 968	20 084	30 898	20 789	20 738
1	272 671	52 561	54 275	51 697	58 062
2	273 287	56 051	46 540	56 002	55 561
3 or more	173 243	38 871	27 190	37 976	34 259

Table 9. Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1980

Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B1.

The State
Congressional Districts

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
Year-round housing units	904 523	181 233	172 079	181 848	183 421	185 942
1 detached	691 649	144 902	136 886	136 544	137 112	136 425
2 detached	15 379	1 850	2 991	2 961	4 312	3 665
3 detached	29 516	5 074	6 237	6 251	7 089	4 865
4 detached	21 530	2 905	3 835	4 710	5 220	4 860
5 or more	72 040	8 352	11 500	11 807	19 288	21 093
Mobile home or trailer, etc.	74 189	18 150	11 030	19 575	10 400	15 034
Owner-occupied housing units	587 712	125 531	101 832	123 808	118 073	118 468
1 detached	511 810	108 708	90 017	104 874	104 562	103 649
2 detached	4 395	793	831	981	944	846
3 detached	6 431	1 275	1 340	1 363	1 353	1 094
4 detached	4 432	624	643	1 130	1 187	848
5 or more	15 132	1 167	1 658	1 761	2 261	2 285
Mobile home or trailer, etc.	51 512	12 964	7 337	13 699	7 766	9 746
Renter-occupied housing units	239 457	42 036	57 071	42 658	50 947	46 745
1 detached	125 830	25 980	36 832	20 825	22 490	19 603
2 detached	10 130	998	1 595	1 874	3 122	2 541
3 detached	20 308	3 314	4 470	4 291	5 152	3 081
4 detached	15 082	2 059	2 967	3 116	3 653	2 787
5 or more	54 674	4 422	8 800	8 988	15 148	15 316
Mobile home or trailer, etc.	13 433	3 263	2 307	3 564	1 382	2 917

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
Year-round housing units	904 523	181 233	172 079	181 848	183 421	185 942
1979 to March 1980	34 828	7 562	5 355	7 910	6 584	7 417
1975 to 1978	98 897	21 980	14 910	22 551	17 776	21 680
1970 to 1974	160 396	34 274	26 615	32 235	29 251	38 021
1960 to 1969	213 183	42 545	34 819	41 209	43 733	50 877
1950 to 1959	148 089	25 726	28 793	28 951	35 562	29 053
1940 to 1949	108 123	20 315	25 404	19 552	20 752	18 257
1939 or earlier	141 007	26 831	35 983	28 240	27 320	20 637
Owner-occupied housing units	587 712	125 531	101 832	123 808	118 073	118 468
1979 to March 1980	5 514	3 416	5 832	4 817	4 450	4 811
1975 to 1978	72 526	17 195	10 466	17 255	12 511	15 099
1970 to 1974	106 940	25 607	16 755	22 412	18 929	23 237
1960 to 1969	145 959	31 545	22 077	29 451	29 504	32 382
1950 to 1959	93 544	16 744	17 306	18 692	22 879	17 923
1940 to 1949	63 223	12 053	13 077	12 792	13 754	11 547
1939 or earlier	81 488	16 873	17 735	17 371	16 046	13 463
Renter-occupied housing units	239 457	42 036	57 071	42 658	50 947	46 745
1979 to March 1980	6 065	1 249	384	1 170	1 146	1 116
1975 to 1978	18 108	3 385	3 542	3 888	3 506	3 787
1970 to 1974	41 456	6 690	7 984	7 532	8 348	10 902
1960 to 1969	52 155	5 558	9 663	9 101	11 454	13 379
1950 to 1959	42 408	6 976	9 536	7 744	7 909	7 909
1940 to 1949	34 354	6 066	10 286	5 736	7 469	4 797
1939 or earlier	44 911	9 112	14 676	7 867	8 401	4 855

BEDROOMS

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
Year-round housing units	904 523	181 233	172 079	181 848	183 421	185 942
None	6 579	943	522	867	1 392	1 855
1	8 343	11 913	19 275	12 562	19 582	18 011
2	293 074	62 281	56 551	58 552	56 748	57 942
3	425 006	87 676	76 103	89 863	83 832	87 532
4	85 514	15 032	15 940	17 663	18 849	18 030
5 or more	13 007	2 388	2 688	2 341	3 018	2 572
Owner-occupied housing units	587 712	125 531	101 832	123 808	118 073	118 468
None	3 342	3 089	175	219	263	297
1	6 348	3 649	3 629	3 187	3 344	3 344
2	151 230	36 25	26 681	31 559	28 513	28 352
3	337 170	71 660	56 778	71 951	67 572	69 209
4	71 441	12 577	12 550	14 829	16 078	15 107
5 or more	10 691	1 942	2 039	2 053	2 498	2 159
Renter-occupied housing units	239 457	42 036	57 071	42 658	50 947	46 745
None	7 965	547	611	510	632	632
1	53 781	7 038	13 413	7 786	14 309	11 235
2	106 933	20 293	24 651	20 873	22 241	20 141
3	62 406	11 892	15 201	12 152	11 928	11 928
4	38 650	1 876	2 768	1 942	1 947	2 117
5 or more	7 722	390	493	195	352	292

STORIES IN STRUCTURE

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
Year-round housing units	904 523	181 233	172 079	181 848	183 421	185 942
1 to 3	902 247	181 169	171 776	181 741	182 527	185 034
4 to 6	1 132	57	286	92	364	333
7 to 12	422	6	8	8	254	124
13 or more	722	6	9	15	246	451

PASSENGER ELEVATOR

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
Structures with 4 or more stories	2 276	64	303	308	894	908
With elevator	1 807	12	114	64	778	839
No elevator	469	52	189	43	116	69

Table 10. **Fuels and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1980**

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

**The State
Congressional Districts**

Occupied housing units	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
HOUSE HEATING FUEL	827 169	167 567	158 903	166 466	169 020	165 213
Utility gas	380 845	51 498	85 645	68 194	92 373	82 135
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	175 926	43 259	36 164	39 834	29 583	27 086
Electricity	190 092	46 092	25 431	39 109	33 953	45 507
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	1 819	355	296	223	404	539
Coal or coke	395	342	29	7	7	9
Wood	76 351	25 759	10 938	18 808	11 348	9 498
Other fuel	428	44	110	110	71	101
No fuel used	1 313	218	288	219	250	338
WATER HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas	322 403	27 736	75 649	56 911	83 712	78 395
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	118 646	14 127	27 771	27 617	27 605	21 526
Electricity	353 717	116 612	45 441	75 622	52 671	63 371
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	458	27	93	84	90	164
Other	3 077	747	747	638	599	346
No fuel used	28 868	8 318	9 202	5 594	4 343	1 411
COOKING FUEL						
Utility gas	251 400	22 029	67 371	40 979	67 011	54 010
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	157 393	27 954	36 505	35 072	32 389	25 473
Electricity	411 371	115 972	53 093	88 907	68 237	85 162
Other	5 893	1 425	1 681	1 237	1 160	390
No fuel used	1 112	187	253	271	223	178
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
Specified owner-occupied housing units	401 283	80 940	73 228	76 909	83 901	86 307
With a mortgage	242 213	47 164	40 970	45 643	52 668	55 768
Less than \$100	5 956	1 281	1 572	1 213	1 029	861
\$100 to \$149	16 386	3 642	3 519	3 486	3 056	2 683
\$150 to \$199	33 599	7 684	6 521	6 535	6 674	6 085
\$200 to \$249	41 099	8 412	7 531	7 350	8 132	9 674
\$250 to \$299	35 409	7 611	5 885	5 942	7 133	9 038
\$300 to \$349	27 415	5 127	4 208	5 019	5 740	7 321
\$350 to \$399	22 779	4 353	3 286	3 988	5 201	5 951
\$400 to \$449	17 149	3 103	2 230	3 432	4 224	4 160
\$450 to \$499	12 687	1 967	1 664	2 450	3 170	3 236
\$500 to \$599	14 977	2 137	2 081	3 109	4 185	3 465
\$600 to \$749	9 440	1 249	1 459	2 138	2 349	2 245
\$750 or more	5 117	598	714	981	1 775	1 049
Median	\$284	\$267	\$261	\$286	\$303	\$297
Not mortgaged	159 072	33 776	32 258	31 266	31 233	30 539
Less than \$50	12 040	2 808	2 086	2 892	1 833	2 421
\$50 to \$74	30 561	7 169	5 490	6 722	5 455	5 725
\$75 to \$99	39 515	8 857	7 775	8 102	7 695	7 086
\$100 to \$149	51 952	10 576	10 845	9 569	10 555	10 407
\$150 to \$199	17 159	3 049	3 839	2 913	3 981	3 377
\$200 to \$249	4 778	818	1 345	656	958	1 001
\$250 or more	3 067	499	878	412	756	522
Median	\$98	\$95	\$104	\$94	\$103	\$100
GROSS RENT						
Specified renter-occupied housing units	209 223	33 839	47 878	36 888	46 455	44 163
Less than \$40	6 672	1 075	1 492	1 645	1 153	8 107
\$40 to \$79	9 478	1 676	2 525	1 945	1 420	1 511
\$80 to \$99	12 198	2 400	3 801	2 056	2 092	1 649
\$100 to \$119	14 838	2 700	4 594	2 790	2 971	1 983
\$120 to \$149	24 868	4 093	7 002	4 427	5 445	3 901
\$150 to \$169	16 240	2 664	3 699	3 127	3 849	2 901
\$170 to \$199	22 511	3 805	4 716	3 974	4 891	5 125
\$200 to \$249	33 775	4 968	5 257	6 157	7 067	10 326
\$250 to \$299	21 595	2 789	3 150	3 487	5 957	6 212
\$300 to \$349	11 043	1 131	1 673	1 409	4 032	2 798
\$350 to \$399	4 812	506	706	585	1 831	1 184
\$400 to \$499	3 600	283	579	472	1 470	796
\$500 or more	1 459	71	239	243	536	370
No cash rent	26 134	5 278	8 645	4 570	3 541	4 100
Median	\$180	\$165	\$152	\$171	\$197	\$208

Table 11. Characteristics of Housing Units With Householder of Specified Race and Spanish Origin: 1980

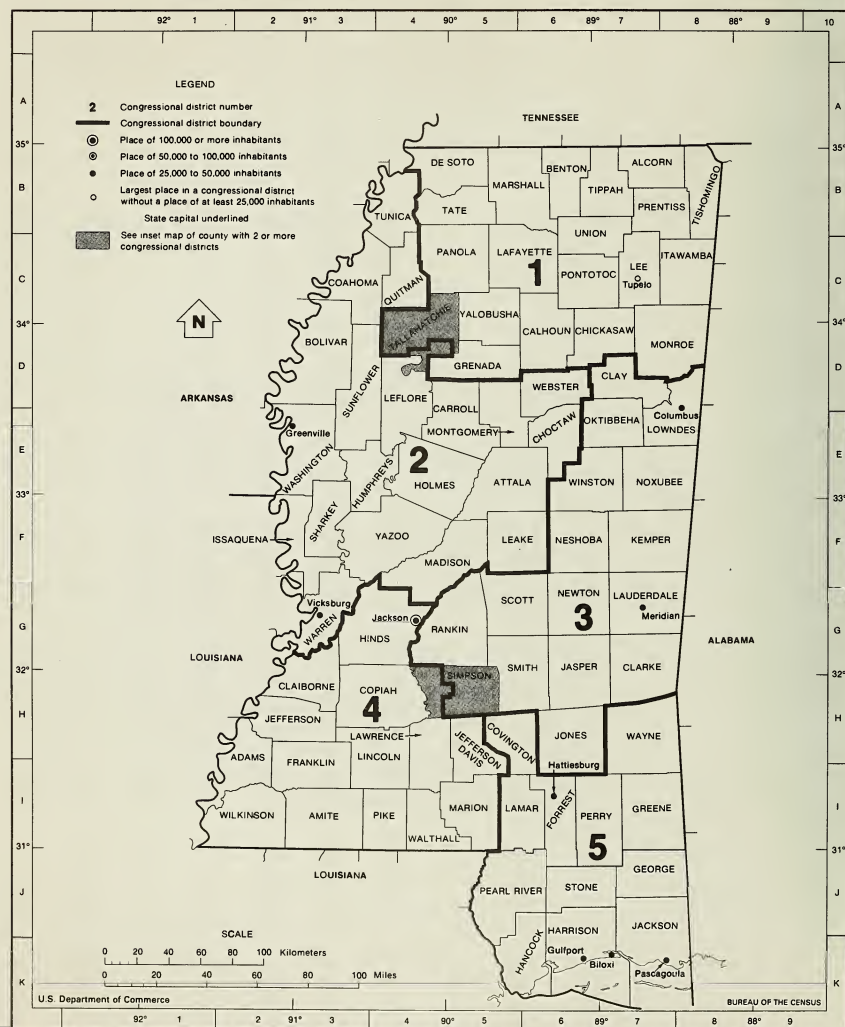
[Data are estimates based on a sample. See introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B.]

The State
Congressional Districts

	Race					Race					Spanish origin ¹
	White	Black	Indian, Asian, and Pacific Islander	Hispanic or Latino	Other	White	Black	Indian, Asian, and Pacific Islander	Hispanic or Latino	Other	
	The State					District 1					
TENURE											
Occupied housing units	576 304	244 151	1 873	2 062	6 614	131 891	35 122	163	295	953	
Owner-occupied housing units	440 337	144 977	883	1 032	3 908	103 895	21 359	91	131	654	
Percent of occupied housing units	76.4	58.9	47.1	50.0	59.1	78.8	60.8	55.8	44.4	68.6	
Renter-occupied housing units	135 769	101 174	990	1 030	2 706	27 996	13 763	72	164	299	
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS											
Specified owner-occupied housing units	297 641	102 229	633	788	2 640	66 887	13 886	70	49	381	
With a mortgage	187 050	54 032	387	597	1 561	39 594	7 452	58	40	231	
Less than \$200	34 965	20 795	51	119	354	9 373	2 215	10	9	64	
\$200 to \$299	57 420	18 864	150	193	557	13 091	2 887	36	1	68	
\$300 to \$399	41 268	8 738	45	108	251	8 579	896	5	—	23	
\$400 to \$499	26 259	3 368	60	120	180	4 781	183	5	—	35	
\$500 or more	27 140	2 247	13	224	170	3 770	181	7	25	41	
Median	\$303	\$233	\$250	\$350	\$277	\$280	\$218	\$253	\$500+	\$276	
Not mortgaged	110 591	48 197	246	191	1 079	27 293	6 434	12	29	150	
GROSS RENT											
Specified renter-occupied housing units	119 844	87 070	845	973	2 371	22 897	10 491	61	151	243	
Less than \$100	9 649	18 447	107	123	218	2 417	3 097	9	22	38	
\$100 to \$199	36 904	40 685	352	387	821	8 661	4 462	33	84	122	
\$200 to \$299	41 528	13 115	225	298	786	6 541	1 164	15	32	23	
\$300 or more	17 777	2 909	76	110	218	1 814	1 602	2	9	6	
No cash rent	14 008	11 914	85	55	328	3 464	1 808	2	4	54	
Median	\$215	\$147	\$178	\$187	\$198	\$184	\$130	\$162	\$161	\$146	
	District 2					District 3					
TENURE											
Occupied housing units	84 104	73 950	239	457	1 327	121 631	43 592	812	320	1 019	
Owner-occupied housing units	63 191	38 148	108	309	670	94 957	28 303	395	141	570	
Percent of occupied housing units	75.1	51.6	45.2	67.6	50.5	78.1	64.9	48.6	44.1	55.9	
Renter-occupied housing units	20 913	35 802	131	148	657	26 674	15 289	417	179	449	
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS											
Specified owner-occupied housing units	44 484	28 398	76	222	438	58 907	17 587	280	123	361	
With a mortgage	28 552	13 912	49	248	572	36 572	8 829	72	108	192	
Less than \$200	5 415	6 256	31	10	91	7 225	3 946	48	15	59	
\$200 to \$299	8 337	5 031	4	29	93	10 304	2 894	57	30	49	
\$300 to \$399	5 841	7 782	42	47	127	7 840	1 153	14	21	21	
\$400 to \$499	3 534	2 537	14	9	18	5 376	466	11	20	28	
\$500 or more	3 905	306	—	—	29	5 827	370	11	20	35	
Median	\$296	\$214	\$200	\$340	\$216	\$216	\$216	\$276	\$344	\$276	
Not mortgaged	19 632	14 486	27	94	190	22 335	8 758	153	15	154	
GROSS RENT											
Specified renter-occupied housing units	17 639	29 936	92	139	549	23 260	13 039	341	149	297	
Less than \$100	1 246	6 539	16	12	32	2 153	3 415	73	—	58	
\$100 to \$199	5 794	13 923	36	52	200	7 707	6 327	182	60	154	
\$200 to \$299	5 233	3 115	9	26	149	8 015	4 472	41	73	110	
\$300 or more	2 759	397	17	20	34	2 549	145	6	9	52	
No cash rent	2 607	5 962	14	29	134	2 836	1 680	39	7	23	
Median	\$209	\$139	\$164	\$183	\$188	\$204	\$136	\$143	\$215	\$164	
	District 4					District 5					
TENURE											
Occupied housing units	103 171	65 215	147	378	1 214	135 509	28 272	512	612	2 101	
Owner-occupied housing units	78 108	39 720	42	173	724	100 386	17 447	247	278	1 290	
Percent of occupied housing units	75.7	60.9	28.6	45.8	59.6	74.1	61.7	48.2	45.4	61.4	
Renter-occupied housing units	25 063	25 495	105	205	490	35 123	10 825	265	334	811	
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS											
Specified owner-occupied housing units	55 009	28 695	33	134	485	72 154	13 643	174	240	975	
With a mortgage	36 317	16 184	15	122	296	47 715	7 655	138	109	594	
Less than \$200	5 229	4 819	5	36	6	7 023	2 559	25	11	104	
\$200 to \$299	10 007	5 209	10	30	112	15 681	2 863	43	103	230	
\$300 to \$399	7 505	3 429	—	7	46	11 681	1 478	40	45	144	
\$400 to \$499	5 745	580	—	—	36	6 823	314	30	29	70	
\$500 or more	7 311	8 147	—	31	73	6 507	241	—	11	46	
Median	\$130	\$263	\$225	\$438	\$300	\$310	\$244	\$302	\$286	\$284	
Not mortgaged	18 692	12 511	18	12	189	24 439	6 008	36	41	381	
GROSS RENT											
Specified renter-occupied housing units	22 929	23 145	105	205	406	33 139	10 259	244	329	774	
Less than \$100	1 475	3 365	9	16	52	2 358	2 031	—	73	38	
\$100 to \$199	5 475	11 574	33	53	144	9 267	4 399	68	138	201	
\$200 to \$299	8 040	4 831	38	84	133	13 693	2 533	122	83	371	
\$300 or more	6 374	7 703	25	48	39	4 581	504	26	24	87	
No cash rent	1 661	1 672	—	4	38	3 236	792	30	11	79	
Median	\$245	\$164	\$228	\$238	\$192	\$224	\$161	\$233	\$162	\$230	

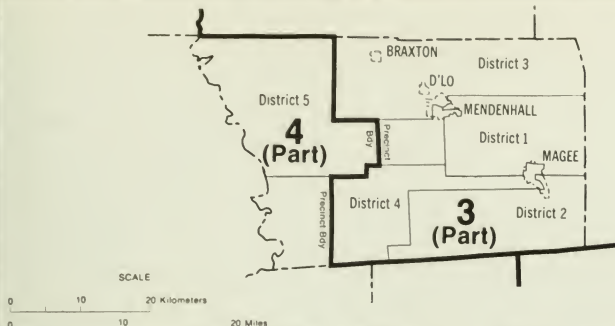
¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places

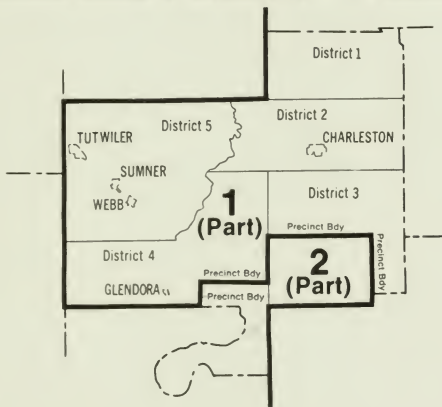


Congressional districts established June 8, 1982; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

SIMPSON COUNTY



TALLAHATCHIE COUNTY



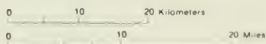
LEGEND

2

- Congressional district number
- Congressional district boundary
- County boundary
- County subdivision boundary
- Incorporated place boundary



SCALE



U.S. Department of Commerce

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Congressional districts established June 8 1982; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.



Appendix A.—Area Classifications

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STATES

The 50 States and the District of Columbia are the constituent units of the United States.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Congressional Redistricting

States are assigned seats in the House of Representatives on the basis of an apportionment following each decennial population census. The apportionment procedure, determined by Congress, assigns seats to each State on the basis of the census population, and the number of seats for that State remains constant for 10 years until the next apportionment. The total number of seats in the House of Representatives has been 435 since the apportionment following the 1910 census, except for temporary expansion for Alaska and Hawaii from 1959 to 1962.

After an apportionment, each State allocated two or more seats in the House is responsible for subdividing the State into congressional districts for the pur-

pose of electing each representative.¹ This redistricting action is generally the result of a law passed by the State legislature and signed by the governor. Each congressional district is as equal in population to all other congressional districts in the State as is practicable based on the last decennial census.

The congressional districts in this report are those in effect for the 98th Congress, elected in 1982, and they are the first to reflect the 1980 census apportionment. Most States have redrawn their congressional district boundaries based on 1980 populations (Maine and Montana plan to redistrict for the 99th Congress). Final redistricting of a few other States may be delayed by legal action. Unless there is further legal action, these districts will be in effect until 1992.

Federal statutes governing the apportionment process and method and redistricting may be found in Title 2, United States Code.

Data Compilation for Congressional Districts

Data from the 1980 census have been compiled for congressional districts by equating component census geographic areas to each district and summing all data for areas coded to the district. Where the smallest census geographic area was split by a congressional district boundary, the census records for the area were reviewed to determine in which district the majority of the population fell, and the entire area was coded to that district.

The 1970 population totals for congressional districts were obtained by summing the 1970 census counts for

component areas, including all subsequent corrections made to these counts. A review of the 1970 census maps was made where the smallest geographic census area was split by a congressional district line. If the population of the census area was small or the part in one of the congressional districts was relatively minor, the entire population was assigned to the district with the larger share of the area. Otherwise, the population was apportioned to the two congressional districts on the basis of settlement pattern.

COUNTIES

In most States, the primary divisions are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized boroughs together with the "census areas" which were developed for general statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for census purposes.

PLACES

Two types of places are recognized in the census reports—incorporated places and census designated places—as defined below. Data are shown in table 2 for places with 10,000 or more inhabitants.

Incorporated Places

Incorporated places recognized in the reports of the census are those which are

¹ Six States have only one representative, who is elected at large, and the District of Columbia has a nonvoting delegate.

incorporated under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: boroughs in Alaska and New York and towns in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin. The towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions (MCD's) for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

Census Designated Places

As in the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, the Census Bureau has delineated boundaries for closely settled population centers without corporate limits. In 1980, the name of each such place is followed by "(CDP)," meaning "census designated place." In the 1970 and earlier censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

In 11 States, certain CDP's are coextensive with MCD's. These entities are shown in the Town/Township section of table 2 in this report. The States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

Census designated place boundaries change with changes in the settlement pattern; a place which has the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries. Boundary outlines for CDP's appear on the county subdivision maps available for purchase from the Census Bureau.

TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS

Statistics for minor civil divisions, the primary legal subdivisions of counties, are presented in table 2 only for 11 States where those areas have important significance as geographic units. Data are shown

in table 2 for towns of 10,000 or more in the six New England States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont) and in New York and Wisconsin, and for townships of 10,000 or more in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

As defined for the 1980 census, urban residence comprises all persons and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside urbanized areas. More specifically, urban residence consists of all persons and housing units in (1) places of 2,500 or more inhabitants incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding those persons and housing units in the rural portions of extended cities; (2) census designated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, and (3) other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas. The population and housing units not classified as urban constitute the rural population and housing.

Urbanized Areas

The major objective of the Census Bureau in delineating urbanized areas is to provide a better separation of urban and rural population and housing in the vicinity of large cities. An urbanized area consists of a central city or cities and surrounding closely settled territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum population of 50,000.

Rural Farm

The rural farm population and housing comprises all persons and housing units

living in rural areas on farms. Farms are defined as places from which sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products amounted to \$1,000 or more during 1979.

AREA MEASUREMENTS

Area measurement figures for States were prepared by using a digitization process on the topographic quadrangle maps produced by the U.S. Geological Survey. Area figures for all counties, places, towns and townships covered in these reports can be found in the 1980 Census of Population, *Number of Inhabitants*, PC80-1-A1, United States Summary.

Area measurement figures for congressional districts were prepared using an electronic digital planimeter to measure those counties split by congressional districts. Map types used for this process include U.S. Department of Transportation county maps and various census maps such as the Metropolitan Map Series (MMS). Area measurements for counties not split by congressional districts were derived from the digitized U.S. Geological Survey maps.

The land area figures for States shown in this report may differ from those shown in the PC80-1-A State reports because of changes made subsequent to the preparation of the area measurement figures shown in the State reports.

HISTORIC DATA

In some instances, 1970 population counts shown in table 1 have been revised since publication of the 1970 census reports. Counts which have been revised for States, counties, places, and towns/townships are not identified in this report but are indicated by the prefix "r" in the PC80-1-A State reports.

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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GENERAL

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The principal determinant for the responses was, therefore, the questionnaire and its accompanying instruction guide. Furthermore, census takers were instructed, in their telephone and personal-visit interviews, to read the questions directly from the questionnaire. The definitions and explanations given below for each subject are drawn largely from various technical and procedural materials used in the collection of the data. These materials helped the census interviewers to understand more fully the intent of each question, and thus to resolve problems or unusual cases in a manner consistent with this intent. Also included is certain explanatory information to assist the user in the proper utilization of the statistics.

Facsimiles of the questionnaire pages containing the population and housing questions used to produce the data shown in this report and the pages of the respondent instruction guide which relate to these questions are presented in appendix E.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. The meas-

ure, "persons per household," is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). For further information see the housing unit definition.

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Four basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship appear in the PC80-1-B, PC80-1-C, and PC80-1-D reports (and Summary Tape Files 2, 4, and 5).

Householder—One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a non-family householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with non-relatives only.

Spouse—A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child—A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own" children are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age. "Related" children in a family include own children and all other persons (except the spouse of the householder) under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Other Relative—Any person related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, who is not shown separately in the particular table (e.g., "spouse," "child," "brother or sister," or "parent").

Nonrelative—Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual may be (1) a householder living alone or with non-relatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption; all persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions—Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes,

schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other—This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are nine or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Sex

The data on sex were derived from answers to question 3, which was asked of all persons.

Race

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. Both 100-percent and sample totals for racial groups are included in the tables of this report. For a discussion of the two data sources, see the section on "Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for Racial Groups" on page B-3. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, data for housing units, households, and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and "Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French American Indian, or Spanish American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" in table 1, which is based on 100-percent tabulations, includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, or Guamanian. The total for "Asian and Pacific Islander," which is available only from sample tabulations, is shown in tables 7 and 11 and includes the nine groups listed above as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fijian Indian under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in

an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese and Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for Racial Groups—There may be differences in this report between the totals for the racial groups based on 100-percent tabulations (tables 1 and 2) and sample tabulations (tables 7 and 11). Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. Sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible for most groups. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therein in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a

"Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied for most groups, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data on racial groups. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" and "Other" populations (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 census publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 53 percent reported

"White." (The corresponding figures for 100-percent tabulations are 40 percent and 56 percent, respectively.) As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Other" are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, these changes do not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level of immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970, but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for the Asian and Pacific Islander population.

Spanish/Hispanic Origin

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent were derived from answers to

question 7, which was asked of all persons. Information on the Spanish origin population shown in this report is derived from both 1980 census 100-percent and sample tabulations. For a discussion of the two data sources, see "Comparability Between 1980 Census 100-Percent and Sample Totals for the Spanish Origin Population," below.

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire—Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban—as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America or they are persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, data for housing units, households, and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one Spanish origin and persons of both a Spanish and another origin who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, the first reported origin of the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, in the 100-percent edit a response was assigned by computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If origin was not entered for any household member (excluding a paid employee), origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. The sample processing included more extensive edit procedures. For example, if any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was first assigned from available related information, such as ancestry and place of birth, reported for the individual. These edit procedures are a variation of

the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Limitations of the Data—A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the Spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Population—There may be differences in this report between the total Spanish origin population based on 100-percent (tables 1 and 2) and sample tabulations (tables 7 and 11). Such differences reflect the results of more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item during the processing of sample questionnaires as well as sampling variability and nonsampling error. (For an explanation of sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data.")

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—The 1980 figures on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with 1970

Spanish origin totals because of a number of factors; namely, overall improvements in the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

Age

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in questions 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to question 5a (on age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference, as calculated in the computer, between date of birth and April 1, 1980. The median ages shown in this report are computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in table 1.

Marital Status

The data on marital status were derived from question 6, which was asked of all persons.

The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration.

Persons classified as "now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced and those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Persons in common-law marriages are classified as married; persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married; and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

School Enrollment

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8 and 9. Persons are included as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons were to be reported as enrolled in nursery school if the school included instruction as an integral phase of its program but not if only custodial care was given. Children in Head Start programs were to be reported in nursery school or kindergarten as appropriate.

Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 through 8, and high school includes grades 9 through 12. In general, a public school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal government agency. In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Years of School Completed

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9

and 10. Persons whose education was received in a foreign school system or an ungraded school were instructed to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. If a person was currently attending or did not finish the highest grade attended, he or she was tabulated as having completed the previous grade or year.

If the person did not attend college but finished high school by an equivalency test (GED), the person was instructed to mark grade 12 (high school, 4 years).

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school as well as those who completed one or more years of college.

Nativity and Place of Birth

The data on nativity and place of birth were derived from answers to questions 11 and 12. The category "native" comprises persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or in an outlying area of the United States. Also included in this category is the small number of persons who were born abroad with at least one American parent. Persons not classified as native are classified as "foreign born."

Native persons are classified according to their State or area of birth. Respondents were instructed to report place of birth as the mother's usual State of residence at the time of the birth rather than as the location of the hospital if the birth occurred in a hospital.

Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English

The data on language spoken at home and ability to speak English were derived from answers to questions 13a, b, and c. Persons who responded in question 13a that they spoke a language other than English at home were asked to report what language they spoke (question 13b) and how well they could speak English (question 13c). All languages that were reported were coded using a detailed classification of languages. Ability to speak English was reported as one of four categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The questions on language usage were intended to determine the extent to which non-English languages are spoken in the United States and to determine

how many persons feel they have difficulty speaking English. The questions were not intended to determine which language was a person's main language, or whether a person was fluent in the non-English language that he or she reported. Therefore, persons who reported speaking a language other than English may have also spoken English at home and they may have been more fluent in English than in the non-English language.

Ancestry

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic groups with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular ethnic group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely, country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were also identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French-Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., Polish or Italian). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the persons's ancestry was tabulated as "Not reported."

Residence in 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to questions 15a and 15b. Residence on April 1, 1975, is the usual place of residence 5 years before enumeration. The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5 years. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State understates the number of these kinds of moves.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one half of the full census sample (see appendix D). Therefore, figures in tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

Veteran Status

The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 18. A "veteran," as defined in census publications, is a person 16 years old or over who has served but is not now serving on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. Persons are classified as veterans if they were ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. Persons in the National Guard or in military reserve units are classified as veterans only if they were ever called to active duty. All other civilians 16 years and over are classified as nonveterans.

Work Disability

The data on disability status were derived from answers to question 19. Persons are identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job. Persons with a work disability are further classified as "prevented from working" or "not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" refers to both physical and mental conditions. Temporary health problems are not considered a health condition.

Persons are considered limited in the kind or amount of work they could do if they were restricted in the kinds of jobs at which they were able to work or if they were unable to work at a full-time job.

Public Transportation Disability

Persons were identified as having a public transportation disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which made it difficult or impossible for them to use buses, trains, subways, or other forms of public transportation.

Fertility (Children Ever Born)

The data on children ever born were derived from responses to question 20. The number of children ever born to a woman consists of all live births the woman has ever had, including any babies who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her. Excluded

are miscarriages and stillbirths, and any of the woman's step-children, foster children, or children she has adopted.

Means of Transportation To Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questions 24b, 24c, and 24d which were asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week. Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category "car, truck, or van" includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category "public transportation" includes workers who used a bus or streetcar, subway or elevated railroad, or taxicab.

A question on carpooling (question 24c) was asked of all workers who reported their means of transportation to work as "car," "truck," or "van." The category "drive alone" includes persons who usually drove alone to work, as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category "carpool" includes workers who reported that they usually shared driving, drove others, or rode as a passenger during the reference week. The measure "persons per private vehicle" is obtained by dividing the number of persons using a car, truck, or van, to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used.

Reference Week

The data on labor force status and journey to work relate to the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because not all persons were enumerated during the same week.

Labor Force Status

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26. The "labor force" includes all persons in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons 16 years old and over on active duty with the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard). The "civilian labor force" consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described below.

All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Employed—Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed—Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last four weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Industry and Occupation

The data on industry and occupation were derived from answers to questions 28 and 29, respectively, and are shown here for employed persons 16 years old and over.

For persons who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. The industry and occupation statistics are based on the detailed classification systems developed for the 1980 census. The 1980 industry classification is based on the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and is similar to the 1970 system; the 1980 occupational classification is based on the new U.S. Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). This report shows major occupation and industry groups. The relationship between these major groups and more detailed categories found in other reports will be shown in the PC80-1-C and PC80-1-D reports.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to question 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation. The definitions of the class of worker categories shown in this report are as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Private wage and salary workers are persons who work for a private employer for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or at piece rates.

Government Workers—Government workers are employees of any Federal, State, or local governmental units, regardless of the activity of the particular agency.

Self-Employed Workers—Self-employed workers are those who work for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade or who operate a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Unpaid family workers are those who work without pay in a family business or farm.

Labor Force Status in 1979

The data on labor force status in 1979 were derived from answers to question 31.

Persons 16 years old and over are classified as "in labor force in 1979" if they worked in 1979 or had any weeks of unemployment in 1979, in accordance with the criteria for weeks worked in 1979 and weeks of unemployment in 1979 described below.

Worked in 1979—Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks in 1979 in accordance with the criteria described below are classified as "worked in 1979."

The data on weeks worked in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which persons 16 years old and over did any work for pay or profit (including weeks on paid vacation or on paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business, or were on active duty in the Armed Forces.

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "usually worked full-time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "usually worked part-time."

With Unemployment in 1979—Persons 16 years old and over who had 1 or more weeks of unemployment in 1979 in accordance with the criteria described below are classified as "with unemployment in 1979."

Weeks of Unemployment in 1979—The data on weeks of unemployment in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which persons 16 years old and over did not work but spent any time looking for work (i.e., trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice) or on layoff from a job. Excluded are any weeks in which the person worked, even for one hour; or any weeks for which the person received any wages or salary; or in which the person was on active duty in the Armed Forces, on paid vacation, or on paid leave.

Income in 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over.

"Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage and salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. The figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

"Wage or salary income" is defined as the total money earnings received for work performed as an employee at any time during the calendar year 1979. It includes wages, salary, pay from Armed Forces, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments and cash bonuses earned. "Nonfarm net self-employment income" is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus business expenses) received from a business, professional enterprise, or partnership in which the person was engaged on his or her own account. "Farm net self-employment income" is defined as the net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) received from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from nonfarm and farm self-employment. "Interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income" includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net royalties, and net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers. "Social Security income" includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration, prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. "Medicare" reimbursements are not included. "Public assistance" or public welfare income includes (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal, State, or local welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children; and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this

item. "Income from all other sources" includes unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, public or private pensions, alimony or child support, workmen's compensation, periodic payments from estates and trust funds, periodic receipts from annuities or insurance, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employees' contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Although the income statistics cover the calendar year 1979, the characteristics of persons and the composition of households and families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1, 1980). For most households and families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the household or family throughout 1979.

The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in tables 6 and 7. Median income figures of \$30,000 or less in table 6 and \$5,000 to \$10,000 in table 7 are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B to the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, *Money Income of Households in the United States: 1979*.

The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a

particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean or per capita values in the statistics for small areas or small subgroups of the population. Since the mean and per capita income amounts are strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, they are especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is therefore a better measure than the mean or per capita when the population base is small.

Poverty Status in 1979

Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being below or above the poverty level based on income in 1979, using a poverty index which provides a range of income cutoffs or "poverty thresholds" varying by size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual. The poverty thresholds used in the 1980 census differ slightly from those used in the 1970 census, which took into account the same three factors as well as sex of the family householder or unrelated individual and farm-nonfarm residence. In addition, for the 1980 census the thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons. The income cutoffs are updated each year to reflect the change in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty threshold for a family of four was \$7,412 in 1979; thresholds by size of family are shown below.

For a detailed explanation of the poverty definition, see *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60, No. 133, *Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980*.

Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds: 1979

Size of family	Threshold
1 person (unrelated individual):	
Under 65 years.....	\$3,774
65 years and over.....	3,479
2 persons:	
Householder under 65 years.....	4,876
Householder 65 years and over.....	4,389
3 persons.....	5,787
4 persons.....	7,512
5 persons.....	8,776
6 persons.....	9,915
7 persons.....	11,237
8 persons.....	12,484
9 persons.....	14,812

Persons for Whom Poverty Status Is Determined—Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total population minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level.

Specified Poverty Level—Because the poverty definition currently in use by the Federal Government does not meet all the needs of the analysts of the data, some of the data are presented for alternate definitions ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the income cutoff at 125 percent of the poverty level was \$9,265 in 1979 for a family of 4 persons.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Living Quarters

Living quarters are classified in the census as either housing units or group quarters. Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (e.g., a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, mobile home or trailer). However, living quarters may also be in structures intended for nonresidential use (e.g., the rooms in a ware-

house where a night guard lives), as well as in boats, tents, vans, etc.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except those in Group Quarters as described in the next paragraph). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like, are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data—Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In addition, in 1970 a living quarters occupied by five or more persons unrelated to the head of the household or by six or more unrelated persons was not considered to be a housing unit but a group quarters. In 1980, however, this requirement was changed and, living quarters occupied by a group of nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or by 10 or more unrelated persons were considered to be group quarters. Thus, some living quarters classified as group quarters in 1970 would be classified as

housing units in 1980. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units—Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics. Counts of the total housing inventory, however, are given for each area presented in this report.

Occupancy and Vacancy Characteristics

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent, e.g., away on vacation. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. In tabulations of data collected of all units, by definition, the number of occupied housing units equals the number of households. In tabulations presenting data from a sample of the housing units, there may be small differences in the figures resulting from processing procedures used to weight the population and housing sample responses.

Persons Per Occupied Housing Unit—"Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

Year Householder Moved Into Unit—Data presented for this item are based on the information reported for the householder and refer to the year of the latest move. If the householder moved back into a

unit the person previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another in the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year in which a householder moved is not necessarily the same year as the year other members of the household moved, although in the majority of cases the entire household moved at the same time.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere are also classified as vacant.

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements, i.e., the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is to be demolished or is condemned. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Type of Vacant Unit—Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "seasonal and migratory" or "year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreational use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A

unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status—Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For sale only. Vacant year-round units being offered "For sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "For sale only."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered "For rent," and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Held for occasional use. This category consists of vacant year-round units which are held for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year. Shared ownership or time-sharing condominiums are also classified as "Held for occasional use." Homes reserved by their owners as second homes usually fall in this category, although some second homes may be classified as "seasonal."

Other vacants. This category includes all vacant year-round units which do not fall into any of the classifications specified above. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy.

Tenure—A housing unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied," including units rented for cash rent and those occupied without payment of cash rent.

Utilization, Structural, and Plumbing Characteristics

Persons Per Room—"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. In this report, the figures shown refer to the number of occupied

housing units having 1.01 or more persons per room. Data are also shown separately for the number of persons in housing units with 1.01 or more persons per room.

Bedrooms—The number of bedrooms in the unit is the count of rooms used mainly for sleeping, even if also used for other purposes. Rooms reserved for sleeping, such as guest rooms, even though used infrequently, are counted as bedrooms. On the other hand, rooms used mainly for other purposes, even though used also for sleeping, such as a living room with a sofa bed, are not considered bedrooms. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Kitchen Facilities—A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range or cookstove, and (3) a mechanical refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Quarters with only portable cooking equipment are not considered as having a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a mechanical refrigerator.

Year Structure Built—Year structure built refers to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For a houseboat or mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year is assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in this report relate to the number of units in structures built during the specified periods and in existence at the time of enumeration.

Units in Structure—A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. Included in the count of

"mobile homes or trailers, etc." are units classified as boats, tents, vans, etc.

Stories in Structure—The count of stories (floors) in structure includes basements or attics if these contain finished rooms for living purposes.

Passenger Elevator—Statistics on elevator in structure are presented for housing units in structures with four or more stories or floors. The category, "No elevator," refers to the number of housing units in structures with four or more stories with no passenger elevator or with only elevator service used for freight.

Lacking Complete Plumbing for Exclusive Use—A housing unit is classified as "lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities (hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower) are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present. In this report, data on "lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" are shown for renter-occupied housing units. Data are also shown for the number of persons in housing units lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use.

Bathrooms—A complete bathroom is a room with a flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and a wash basin with piped hot and cold water for the exclusive use of the occupants of the housing unit. (Although the instructions on the questionnaire do not specify that a complete bathroom must have hot water, this requirement was applied during the processing of the data in an edit combining the items on complete bathrooms and complete plumbing facilities for the exclusive use of the household.) A half-bathroom has at least a flush toilet or a bathtub or shower for exclusive use, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom. The equipment must be inside the unit being enumerated. The category, "No bathroom or only a half bath," consists of units with no bathroom facilities, units with only a half-bathroom, and units with bathroom facilities which are also for the use of the occupants of other housing units.

Source of Water—Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to six or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to six or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving five or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an individual drilled well or an individual dug well. The category, "Some other source," includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Sewage Disposal—Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. Small sewage treatment plants, which in some localities are called neighborhood septic tanks, are also classified as public sewers. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means," includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Equipment and Fuels

Heating Equipment—Housing units use specific types of heating equipment as their primary source of heat. The categories for types used are: (1) a steam or hot water system; (2) a central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms; (3) an electric heat pump; (4) other built-in electric units which are permanently installed in the floors, walls, ceilings, or baseboards, and are a part of the electrical installation of the building; (5) a floor, wall, or pipeless furnace; (6) room heaters with flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; (7) nonportable room heaters without flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; and (8) fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind that can be picked up and moved. For vacant units which have had the heating equipment removed, the kind of equipment used by the previous occupants is considered to be the heating equipment for the unit.

Air-Conditioning—Air-conditioning is defined as the cooling of air by a refrigeration unit. It does not include evaporative coolers, fans, or blowers which are not connected to a refrigeration unit; however, it does include heat pumps. A central system is an installation which air-conditions a number of rooms. In an apartment building, such a system may cool all apartments in the building, each apartment may have its own central system, or there may be several systems, each providing central air-conditioning for a group of apartments. A system with individual room controls is a central system. A room unit is an individual air-conditioner which is installed in a window or an outside wall and is generally intended to cool one room, although it may sometimes be used to cool more than one room.

Vehicles Available—Data for this item refer to the number of households with vehicles available at home for the use of the members of the household. Included in this item are passenger cars, pickup trucks, small panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less, as well as station wagons, company cars, and taxicabs kept at home for the use of household members. Cars rented or leased for one month or more; police and government cars kept at home; and company vans and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are also included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Discontinued cars; immobile cars used as a source of power for some piece of machinery; and vans and trucks kept at home but used only for business purposes are excluded. The statistics do not reflect the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Telephone in Housing Unit—A unit is classified as having a telephone if there is a telephone in the living quarters. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Fuels Used for House Heating, Water Heating, and Cooking—"Utility gas" is gas piped through underground pipes from a central system that serves the

neighborhood. "Bottled, tank, or LP gas" is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. "Fuel oil, kerosene, etc." includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids. For data on house heating fuel, the category "Other fuel" includes any other fuel such as purchased steam, coal dust, briquettes made of pitch and sawdust, waste materials such as corncocks, etc. For data on water heating fuel, the category "Other" also includes coal or coke, and wood. For data on cooking fuel, the category "Other" includes fuel oil, kerosene, coal or coke, wood, as well as coal dust, briquettes, etc.

Financial Characteristics

Value—Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. Value data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units, which are limited to owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. Mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence, and owner-occupied noncondominium units in multifamily buildings are excluded from the value tabulations. Value was collected for condominium housing units, but such units are excluded from the table showing value in this report.

Medians for value are rounded to the nearest hundred dollar. If the median falls in the category "Less than \$10,000," it is shown as "\$10,000-." If the median falls in the category "\$200,000 or more," it is shown as "\$200,000+."

Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs—The data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multifamily buildings. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, or similar debts

on the property; real estate taxes; fire and hazard insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.).

In this report, separate distributions and medians for selected monthly owner costs are shown for specified owner-occupied housing units "With a mortgage" and for specified owner-occupied housing units "Not mortgaged." Medians for selected monthly owner costs are rounded to the nearest dollar.

Contract Rent—Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres.

Medians for contract rent are rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median contract rent, units reported as "no cash rent" are excluded. If the median falls in the category "Less than \$50," it is shown as "\$50-." If the median falls in the category "\$500 or more," it is shown as "\$500+."

Gross Rent—The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. The computed rent termed "gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the rent tabulations.

This report presents data on medians for gross rent rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median gross rent, units reported as "No cash rent" are excluded.

Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

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USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first U.S. census in 1790, each person enumerated in the 1980 census was counted as an inhabitant of his or her "usual place of residence," which is generally construed to mean the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1). Persons without a usual place of residence, however, were counted where they happened to be staying.

Armed Forces

Members of the Armed Forces living on a military installation were counted, as in every previous census, as residents of the area in which the installation was located; members of the Armed Forces not living on a military installation were counted as residents of the area in which

they were living. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (i.e., with the Armed Forces personnel or at another location, as the case might be).

Each Navy ship was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport, except for those ships which were deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day. As was done in the 1970 census, naval personnel aboard deployed ships were defined in the 1980 census as part of the overseas population, because deployment to the 6th or 7th Fleet implies a long-term overseas assignment.

In homeports with fewer than 1,000 naval personnel assigned to ships, the crews were counted aboard the ship. In homeports with 1,000 or more naval personnel assigned to ships, the naval personnel who indicated that they had a usual residence within 50 miles of the homeport of their ship were attributed to that residence.

When a homeport designated by the Navy was contained in more than one municipality, ships homeported and berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Other ships attributed by the Navy to that homeport, but which were not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day, were allocated to the municipality named on the Navy's homeport list.

Crews of Merchant Vessels

Shipboard Census Reports were mailed to crews of merchant vessels through the ships' respective owner-operators based on lists of U.S. flag merchant vessels obtained from the Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

If the ship was berthed in a U.S. port on Census Day, the crew was enumerated as of that port. If the ship was

not berthed in a U.S. port but was inside the territorial waters of the United States, the crew was enumerated as of (a) the port of destination if that port was inside the United States or (b) the homeport of the ship if its port of destination was outside the United States. Crews of U.S. flag vessels which were outside U.S. territorial waters on Census Day and crews of vessels flying a foreign flag were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

Persons Away at School

College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since 1950. However, children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions

Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for considerable periods of time, were counted as residents of the area where the institution was located. Patients in short-term wards (general, maternity, etc.) of hospitals were counted at their usual place of residence; if they had no usual place of residence, they were counted at the hospital.

Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

Persons in hotels, motels, etc., on the night of March 31, 1980, were requested to fill out a census form for assignment of their census information back to their homes if they indicated that no one was at home to report them in the census. A similar approach was used for persons visiting in private residences, as well as for Americans who left the United States during March 1980 via major intercontinental air or ship carriers for temporary travel abroad. In addition, information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other members of their families, resident managers, neighbors, etc. If an entire household was expected to be

away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on that household was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for persons who reported for themselves while away from their usual residence and who were also reported at this usual residence by someone else.

A special enumeration was conducted in such facilities as missions, flophouses, jails, detention centers, etc., on the night of April 6, 1980, and persons enumerated therein were counted as residents of the area in which the establishment was located.

Americans Abroad

Americans who were overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) were not included in the population of any State or the District of Columbia. On the other hand, Americans who were temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like were counted at their usual residence in the United States.

Citizens of Foreign Countries

Citizens of foreign countries having their usual residence (legally or illegally) in the United States on Census Day, including those working here (but not living at an embassy, ministry, legation, chancellery, or consulate) and those attending school (but not living at an embassy, etc.), were included in the enumeration, as were members of their families living with them. However, citizens of foreign countries temporarily visiting or traveling in the United States or living on the premises of an embassy, etc., were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. A census questionnaire was delivered by postal carriers to every housing unit several days before Census Day, April 1, 1980. This questionnaire included explanatory information and was accompanied by an instruction guide. Spanish-language versions of the questionnaire and instruction guide were available on request. The questionnaire

was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

In most areas of the United States, altogether containing about 95 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out and mail back the questionnaire on Census Day. Approximately 83 percent of these households returned their forms by mail. Households that did not mail back a form and vacant housing units were visited by an enumerator. Households that returned a form with incomplete or inconsistent information that exceeded a specified tolerance were contacted by telephone or, if necessary, by a personal visit, to obtain the missing information.

In the remaining (mostly sparsely settled) area of the country, which contained about 5 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out the questionnaire and hold it until visited by an enumerator. Incomplete and unfilled forms were completed by interview during the enumerator's visit. Vacant units were enumerated by a personal visit and observation.

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire: a short-form questionnaire containing a limited number of basic population and housing questions or a long-form questionnaire containing these basic questions as well as a number of additional questions. A sampling procedure was used to determine those units which were to receive the long-form questionnaire. Two sampling rates were employed. For most of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long form or sample questionnaire; in counties, incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire to enhance the reliability of sample data in small areas.

Special questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as colleges and universities, hospitals, prisons, military installations, and ships. These forms contained the population questions but did not include any housing questions. In addition to the regular census questionnaires, the Supplementary Questionnaire for American Indians was used in conjunction with the short form on Federal and State reservations and in the historic areas of

Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) for households that had at least one American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut household member.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The 1980 census questionnaires were processed in a manner similar to that for the 1970 and 1960 censuses. They were designed to be processed electronically by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computer (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator was indicated by marking the answers in predesignated positions that would be "read" by FOSDIC from a microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred onto computer tape with no intervening manual processing. The computer tape did not include information on individual names and addresses.

The data processing was performed in two stages. For 100-percent data, all short forms, and pages 2 and 3 of the long forms (which have the same questions as the short form), were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred onto computer tape for tabulation. For the sample data, the long form (or sample) questionnaires were processed through manual coding operations since some questions required the respondent to provide write-in entries which could not be read by FOSDIC. Census Bureau coders assigned alphabetical or numerical codes to the write-in answers in FOSDIC readable code boxes on each questionnaire. After all coding was completed, the long forms were microfilmed, and the film was "read" by FOSDIC and transferred onto computer tape.

The tape containing the information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing and tabulation steps. Among the products of this operation were computer tapes from which the tables in this report (and most others in the 1980 census publications) were prepared on phototypesetting equipment at the Government Printing Office.

A more detailed description of the data collection and processing procedures can be obtained from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, *Users' Guide*, PHC80-R1.

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data presented in tables 1 and 2 of this publication are based upon complete-count data and the data tabulated in tables 3 through 11 are based on the 1980 census sample. The data in tables 3 through 11 are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count. Estimates can be expected to vary from the complete-count result, because they are subject to two basic types of error—sampling and nonsampling. The sampling error in the data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. The nonsampling error is the result of all other errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Nonsampling error, therefore, affects both the complete-count data in tables 1 and 2 and the sample data in tables 3 through 11. A more detailed discussion of both sampling and nonsampling error and a description of the estimation procedure are given in this appendix.

SAMPLE DESIGN

While every person and housing unit in the United States was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested certain basic demographic information (e.g., age, race, relationship), a sample of persons and housing units was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested additional information. The basic sampling unit for the 1980 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Two sampling rates were employed. In incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 persons (based on pre-census estimates), one-half of all housing units and persons in group quarters were to be included in the sample. In all other places, one-sixth of the housing units or persons in group quarters were sampled. The purpose of this scheme was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small places. When both sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately 19 percent of the Nation's housing units were included in the census sample.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. In about 95 percent of the country, the census was taken by the mailout/mailback procedure. For these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list which was updated and corrected by Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and every sixth unit (for 1-in-6 areas) or every second unit (for 1-in-2 areas) was designated as a sample unit by computer. Both of these lists were also corrected by the Post Office.

In non-mailout/mailback areas, a blank listing book with designated sample lines (every sixth or every second line) was

prepared for the enumerator. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed the area and listed all housing units in the listing book in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit which was listed on a designated sample line, were collected.

In both types of data collection procedure areas, an enumerator was responsible for a small geographic area known as an enumeration district, or ED. An ED usually represented the average workload area for one enumerator.

In order to reduce the cost of processing, a scheme was designed, while the sample questionnaires were being processed, to select a sample of questionnaires on which the place of work and migration data items would be coded. The sample questionnaires were processed by work units consisting of 1980 census ED's. In work units (ED's) where the place of work and migration data items had not yet been coded, every other sample questionnaire within the work unit was selected for these coding operations. In work units where the place of work and migration data items already had been coded, all sample questionnaires were included in the tabulation.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since the data in tables 3 through 11 in this publication are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from complete-count figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The estimates in tables 3 through 11 would also differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of

a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. The method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this report is given below.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and complete-count data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during each of the many extensive and complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A more detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Errors" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and complete-count data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to underreport their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will be skewed toward the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through D in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this report. In order to perform this calculation, it is necessary to know the unadjusted standard error for the characteristic, given in table A or B, that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, families or housing units) and estimation technique; the adjustment factor for the

particular characteristic estimated, given in table C; and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in sample given in table D. The adjustment factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1980 census.

To calculate the approximate standard error of an estimate, follow the steps given below:

- Obtain the unadjusted standard error from table A or B (or from the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively;
- Find the geographic area or congressional district with which you are working in table D and obtain the person or housing unit "percent in sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent in sample" figure for person and family characteristics and the housing unit figure for housing unit characteristics.
- Use table C to obtain the factor for the characteristic (e.g., labor force status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent in sample with which you are working. Multiply the unadjusted standard error by this factor. If the estimate is a cross-tabulation of more than one characteristic, use the largest factor.

As is evident from the formulas below tables A and B, the unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. These estimated totals and percentages are, nevertheless, still subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate.

For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the *unadjusted* standard errors in table B that appear in the "2" or "98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use an *unadjusted* standard error of 16.

Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the standard error of a difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

- For the difference between a sample estimate and a complete-count value, use the standard error of the sample estimate.
- For the difference between (or sum of) two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors Se_x and Se_y of estimates x and y :

$$Se_{(x+y)} = Se_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{(Se_x)^2 + (Se_y)^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or between a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1980 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this publication.

- For the difference between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest.

Means—The standard error of a mean depends upon the variability of the distribution on which the mean is based, the size of the sample, the sample design (for example, the use of households as a sampling unit), and the estimation procedure used.

An approximation to the standard error of the mean may be obtained as follows: compute the variance of the distribution on which the mean is based; multiply this value by five and divide the product by the total count of units in the distribution; obtain the square root

of this quotient and multiply the result by the adjustment factor from table C that is appropriate for the characteristic on which the mean is based.

Medians—For the standard error of a median of a characteristic it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above using tables A, C, and D. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, cumulate frequencies starting from the highest value of the characteristic until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1980 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

- (1) Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples, and

- (2) Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability or confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the complete-count value).

Confidence intervals may also be constructed for the difference between two sample figures. This is done by computing the difference between these figures, obtaining the standard error of the difference (using the formula given earlier) and then forming a confidence interval for this estimated difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this report do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data.

The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68 or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this publication based on the estimated standard errors.

For more information on confidence intervals and nonsampling error see any standard sampling theory text.

Use of Tables To Compute Standard Errors

See appendix D of PHC80-3, *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas* or PC80-1-C, *General Social and Economic Characteristics*, for examples showing the computation of standard errors and the formation of confidence intervals.

ESTIMATION PROCEDURES

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure which resulted in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units in the tabulation area which possessed the characteristic. Estimates of family characteristics were based on the weights assigned to the family members designated as householders. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value five, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with a weight of five. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights which vary from person to person or housing unit to housing unit.

The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas were generally formed of adjoining portions of geography, which closely agreed with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas were never allowed to cross state or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count of less than 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in three stages. For persons the first stage employed 17 household type groups. The second stage used two groups: householders and non-house-

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holders. The third stage could potentially use 160 age-sex-race-Spanish origin groups. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18.

- 1 2 persons in housing unit
- 2 3 persons in housing unit
- 3 4 persons in housing unit
- 4 5 to 7 persons in housing unit
- 5 8 or more persons in housing unit

Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18.

- 6-10 2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit

Persons in All Other Housing Units

- 11 1 person in housing unit
- 12-16 2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit

17 *Persons in Group Quarters*

Stage II—Householder/Nonhouseholder

Group

- 1 Householder
- 2 Non-householder (including persons in group quarters)

Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

Group

White Race

Persons of Spanish Origin

Male

- 1 0 to 4 years of age
- 2 5 to 14 years of age
- 3 15 to 19 years of age
- 4 20 to 24 years of age
- 5 25 to 34 years of age
- 6 35 to 44 years of age
- 7 45 to 64 years of age
- 8 65 years of age or older

Female

- 9-16 Same age categories as groups 1 to 8

Persons Not of Spanish Origin

- 17-32 Same age and sex categories as groups 1 to 16

Black Race

- 33-64 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Asian, Pacific Islander Race

- 65-96 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race

- 97-128 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Other Race (includes those races not listed above)

- 129-160 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign each sample person record an initial weight. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in estimation procedure was to combine, if necessary, the groups in each of the three stages prior to the repeated ratio estimation in order to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For the first and second stages, any group that did not meet certain criteria concerning the unweighted sample count or the ratio of the complete count to the initially weighted sample count was combined or collapsed with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the third stage, the "other" race category was collapsed with the "White" race category before the above collapsing criteria as well as an additional criterion concerning the number of complete-count persons in each category were applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent three stages of ratio adjustment which used the groups listed above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted

weight. In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Finally, the stage II weights were adjusted at stage III by the ratio of the complete census count and the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. The three stages of adjustment were performed twice (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage III were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight for the persons in a particular group was 7.2, then one-fifth of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8 and the remaining four-fifths received a weight of 7.

Separate weights were derived for tabulating the place of work and migration data items. The weights were obtained by adjusting the weight derived above for persons on questionnaires selected for coding by the reciprocal of the ED coding rate and a ratio adjustment to ensure that the sum of the weights and the complete count total population figure would agree.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons. The major difference was that the occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in two stages and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in one stage. The first stage for occupied housing units employed 16 household type categories and the second stage could potentially use 190 tenure-race-Spanish origin value/rent groups. For vacant housing units three groups were utilized. The stages for the ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group

Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18

- 1 2 persons in housing unit
- 2 3 persons in housing unit
- 3 4 persons in housing unit

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4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit	83	\$100 — \$149
5	8 or more persons in housing unit	84	\$150 — \$199
		85	\$200 — \$249
	<i>Housing Units With a Family</i>	86	\$250 — \$299
	<i>Without Own Children Under 18</i>	87	\$300 — \$399
6-10	2 persons in housing unit	88	\$400 — \$499
	through 8 or more persons	89	\$500 +
	in housing unit	90	Other Renter
		91	No Cash Rent
	<i>All Other Housing Units</i>		
11	1 person in housing unit		<i>Persons Not of Spanish</i>
12-16	2 persons in housing unit		<i>Origin</i>
	through 8 or more persons	92-102	Same rent categories as
	in housing unit		groups 81 to 91
Stage II—Tenure/Race and Origin of			
Householder/Value or Rent			
<i>Group</i>	<i>Owner</i>		<i>Black Race</i>
	<i>White Race (householder)</i>	103-124	Same rent—Spanish origin cat-
	<i>Persons of Spanish Origin</i>		egories as groups 81 to 102
	<i>(householder)</i>		
	<i>Value of House</i>		<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i>
		125-146	Same rent—Spanish origin cat-
			egories as groups 81 to 102
1	\$ 0 — \$ 9,999		
2	\$ 10,000 — \$ 19,999		<i>Indian (American) or Eskimo or</i>
3	\$ 20,000 — \$ 24,999		<i>Aleut Race</i>
4	\$ 25,000 — \$ 49,999		
5	\$ 50,000 — \$ 99,999	147-168	Same rent—Spanish origin cat-
6	\$100,000 — \$149,999		egories as groups 81 to 102
7	\$150,000 +		
8	Other Owners		<i>Other Race (includes those not</i>
			<i>listed above)</i>
	<i>Persons Not of Spanish</i>	169-190	Same rent—Spanish origin cat-
	<i>Origin</i>		egories as groups 81 to 102
9-16	Same value categories as		
	groups 1 to 8		
			VACANT HOUSING UNITS
	<i>Black Race</i>	<i>Group</i>	
17-32	Same value—Spanish origin	1	<i>Vacant for Rent</i>
	categories as groups 1 to 16	2	<i>Vacant for Sale</i>
		3	<i>Other Vacant</i>
	<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i>		
33-48	Same value—Spanish origin		
	categories as groups 1 to 16		
	<i>Indian (American) or Eskimo</i>		
	<i>or Aleut Race</i>		
49-64	Same value—Spanish origin		
	categories as groups 1 to 16		
	<i>Other Race (includes those</i>		
	<i>aces not listed above)</i>		
65-80	Same Value—Spanish origin		
	categories as groups 1 to 16		
	<i>Renter</i>		
	<i>White Race (persons of</i>		
	<i>Spanish origin)</i>		
	<i>Rent Categories</i>		
81	\$ 1 — \$ 59		
82	\$ 60 — \$ 99		

CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

As mentioned above, nonsampling error is present in both sample and complete-count data. If left unchecked, this error could introduce serious bias into the data, the variability of which could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the 1980 census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. The primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error are described below. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions were actually carried out during the census. To the extent possible, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be entirely missed by the census. This undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data. Several extensive programs were developed to focus on this important problem.

- The Postal Service reviewed mailing lists and reported housing unit addresses which were missing, undeliverable, or duplicated in the listings.
- The purchased commercial mailing list was updated and corrected by a complete field review of the list of housing units during a prec canvass operation.
- A record check was performed to reduce the undercoverage of individual persons in selected areas. Independent lists of persons, such as driver's license holders, were matched with the household rosters in the census listings. Persons not matched to the census rosters were followed up and added to the census counts if they were found to have been missed.
- A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent was utilized to further reduce the undercoverage of persons.

More extensive discussions of programs developed to reduce undercoverage will be published as the analyses of those programs are completed.

Respondent and Enumeration Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error by offering incorrect or incomplete information. To reduce this source of error, questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency and followed up as necessary. For example, if labor force items were incomplete for a person 15 years or older, long-form field edit procedures would recognize the situation and a followup attempt to obtain the information would be made.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was carefully monitored. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages which included experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse was reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases of processing the census represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed,

and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any allocation procedure using respondent data may not completely reflect this difference either at the element level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was substantially reduced during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics of the nonrespondents remaining after this operation were allocated by computer using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics. The allocation procedure is described in more detail below.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries were edited.

In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for omissions and certain inconsistencies by a census clerk or an enumerator and, if necessary, a followup was made to obtain missing information. In addition, a similar review of questionnaires was done in the central processing offices. As a rule, however, editing was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire column was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the column contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status, Spanish origin), the inference was made that the marks represented a person. In cases in which two or more basic characteristics were available for only a portion of the people in the unit, other information on the questionnaire provided by an enumerator was used to determine the total number of persons. Names were not used as criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning did not distinguish any entry in the name space.

If any characteristics for a person were still missing when the questionnaires reached the central processing offices, they were supplied by allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, were needed most often when an entry for a given item was lacking or when the information reported for a person on that item was inconsistent with other information for the person. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person that was consistent with entries for other persons with similar characteristics. Thus, a person who was reported as a 20-year-old son of the householder, but for whom marital status was not reported, was assigned the same marital status as that of the last son processed in the same age group. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries, it is believed, enhances the usefulness of the data.

The editing process also includes another type of correction; namely, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person. When there was indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for all or most of the people, although persons were known to be present, a previously processed household was selected as a substitute and the full set of characteristics for each substitute person was duplicated. These duplications fall into two classes: (1) "persons substituted for mechanical failure," e.g., when the questionnaire page on which persons were listed was not properly microfilmed, and (2) "persons substituted for noninterview," e.g., when a housing unit was indicated as occupied but the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire.

Specific tolerances were established for the number of computer allocations and substitutions that would be permitted. If the number of corrections was beyond tolerance, the questionnaires in which the errors occurred were clerically reviewed. If it was found that the errors resulted from damaged questionnaires, from improper microfilming, from faulty reading by FOSDIC of undamaged questionnaires, or from other types of machine failure, the questionnaires were reprocessed.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total 1/	Size of publication area 2/													
	500	1 000	2 500	5 000	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	1 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000	25 000 000
50.....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100.....	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250.....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500.....	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1 000.....	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2 500.....	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5 000.....	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	650	670	700	700	710
250 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

1/ For estimated totals larger than 10 000 000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5Y(1-\frac{Y}{N})}$$

N = Size of area
 \hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

2/ The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentages

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage 1/													
	500	750	1 000	1 500	2 500	5 000	7 500	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	1 000 000
2 or 98.....	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95.....	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
10 or 90.....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
15 or 85.....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
20 or 80.....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
25 or 75.....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
30 or 70.....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
35 or 65.....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
50.....	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2

1/ For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{3}{B} \hat{p}(100-\hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage
 \hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
POPULATION			
Urban and rural.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Age, sex, race, and Spanish origin.....	1.2	1.1	0.5
Household or family type.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Household relationship.....	1.4	1.3	0.7
Household size.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Marital status.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Language usage and ability to speak			
English.....	1.5	1.4	0.7
Ancestry.....	1.9	1.8	0.9
Type of group quarters.....	0.7	0.6	0.2
Nativity and place of birth.....	3.0	3.0	1.7
Residence in 1979.....	4.4	4.4	2.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
School enrollment.....	1.4	1.3	0.7
Years of school completed.....	1.2	1.1	0.5
Veteran status.....	1.0	1.0	0.5
Work and public transportation			
disability.....	1.1	1.1	0.5
Labor force status.....	1.2	1.1	0.5
Hours worked per week and weeks			
worked in 1979.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Unemployed in 1979.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Industry and occupation.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
Household income.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Income type.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Family income.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Unrelated individual income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Workers in family.....	1.1	1.1	0.6
Poverty status: Family.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Poverty status: Persons.....	2.4	2.4	1.1
Poverty status: Unrelated individuals.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
HOUSING			
Vacancy status.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Tenure.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.2	0.6
Stories in structure.....	1.0	0.9	0.4
Passenger elevator.....	1.0	1.0	0.4
Source of water.....	1.0	1.0	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Year householder moved into unit.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Heating equipment and fuel.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Number of bedrooms or bathrooms.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Air conditioning.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Mortgage status and selected			
monthly owner costs.....	1.1	0.9	0.5

Table D. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1980

(For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendices A and B.)

The State
Congressional Districts

	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
The State	2 520 638	17.9	911 627	18.0
District 1	504 714	18.9	183 578	18.8
District 2	504 654	19.8	173 024	19.9
District 3	503 763	17.2	182 526	17.5
District 4	503 890	17.0	184 270	17.2
District 5	503 617	16.8	188 229	16.8

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

1. List in question 1 (on page 1), the names of all the people who usually live here. Then turn to pages 2 and 3 where there are columns to list up to seven persons. In the first column print the name of one of the household members in whose name this home is owned or rented. If no household member owns or rents the living quarters, list in the first column any adult household member who is not a roomer, boarder, or paid employee. Print the names of the other household members, if any, in the columns which follow, using question 1 as a checklist.
2. Fill a circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

A stepchild or legally adopted child of the person in column 1 should be marked **Son/daughter**. Foster children or wards living in the household should be marked **Roomer, boarder**.
3. Be sure to fill a circle for the sex of each person.
4. Fill the circle for the category with which the person most closely identifies. If you fill the **Indian (American)** or **Other** circle, be sure to print the name of the specific Indian tribe or specific group.
5. Enter age at last birthday in the space provided (enter "0" for babies less than one year old). Also enter month and year of birth, and fill the appropriate circles. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the example on pages 4 and 5. If age or month or year of birth is not known, give your best estimate.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent if the person identifies his or her ancestry with one of the listed groups, that is, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc. Origin or descent (ancestry) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born.
8. Do not count enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. A public school is any school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.

9. Fill only one circle. Mark the highest grade **ever** attended even if the person did not finish it. If the person is still in school, mark the grade in which now enrolled. Schooling received in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent grade or year in the regular American school system. If uncertain whether a Head Start program is for nursery school or kindergarten, mark the circle for **Nursery school**.

If the person skipped or repeated grades, mark the highest grade **ever** attended regardless of how long it took to get there. Persons who did not attend any college but who completed high school by finishing the 12th grade or by passing an equivalency test, such as the

General Educational Development (GED) examination, should fill the circle for the 12th grade.

10. Mark **Finished this grade (or year)** only if the person finished the *entire* grade or year marked in question 9 or if the highest grade was completed by passing a high school equivalency test.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

- H4. Mark only one circle. *This address* means the house or building number where your living quarters are located.
- H5. Mark the second circle only if you *must* go through someone else's living quarters to get to your own.
- H6. Consider that you have hot water **even** if you have it only part of the time.

Mark **Yes**, but also used by another household if someone else who lives in the same building, but is not a member of your household, also uses the facilities. Mark this circle also if the occupants of living quarters now vacant would also use the facilities in your living quarters.
- H7. Count only whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, or unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other space used for storage.
- H8. Mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned outright or are mortgaged. Also mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned but the land is rented.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid. Rent may be paid by persons who are not members of your household.

Occupied without payment of cash rent includes, for example, a personage, military housing, a house or apartment provided free of rent by the owner, or a house or apartment occupied by a janitor or caretaker in exchange for services.

- H9. A **condominium** is housing in which the apartments or houses in a development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. The person owning a condominium very likely has a mortgage on the particular unit.
- H10b. A **commercial establishment** is easily recognized from the outside, for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A **medical office** is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.
- H11. Include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the

land. If this is a condominium unit, enter the estimated value for your living quarters and your share of the common elements.

- H12. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is not paid by the month, change the rent to a monthly amount; and then fill the appropriate circle in question H12.

If rent is paid:		Multiply rent by:
By the day	30	
By the week	4	
Every other week	2	

If rent is paid:		Divide rent by:
4 times a year	3	
2 times a year	6	
Once a year	12	

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20

- H13. Mark only one circle.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall which goes from ground to roof.

Mark A one-family house detached from any other house when a mobile home or trailer has had one or more rooms added or built onto it; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

Count all occupied and vacant living quarters in the house or building, but not stores or office space.

- H14a. Do not count unfinished basements or unfinished attics. However, a basement or attic with finished room(s) for living purposes should be counted as a story.

- H15a. A city or suburban lot is usually located in a city, a community, or any built-up area outside a city or community, and is not larger than the house and yard. All living quarters in apartment buildings, including garden-type apartments in the city or suburbs, are considered on a city or suburban lot.

A place is a farm, ranch, or any other property, other than a city or suburban lot, on which this residence is located.

- H16. If a well provides water for six or more houses or apartments, mark A public system. If a well provides water for five or fewer houses or apartments, mark one of the categories for individual well.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. *Dug wells* are generally hand dug and are wider.

- H17. A public sewer is operated by a government body or a private organization. A septic tank or cesspool is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

- H19. The term person in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house is owned or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house or apartment.

- H20. This question refers to the type of heating equipment and not to the fuel used.

An electric heat pump is sometimes known as a reverse cycle

system. It may be centrally installed with ducts to the rooms or individual heat pumps in the rooms.

A floor, wall, or pipeless furnace delivers warm air to the room right above the furnace or to the room(s) on one or both sides of the wall in which the furnace is installed and does not have ducts leading to other rooms.

Any heater that you plug into an electric outlet should be counted as a portable room heater.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

- H21. Gas from underground pipes is piped in from a central system such as one operated by a public utility company or a municipal government. Bottled, tank, or LP gas is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. Other fuel includes any fuel not separately listed, for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

- H22. If your living quarters are rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H12. If already included in rent, fill the appropriate circle.

The amounts to be reported should be for the past 12 months, that is, for electricity and gas, the monthly average for the past 12 months; for water and other fuels, the total amount for the past 12 months.

Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own living quarters. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket ({) the two utilities.

- H23. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cook stove.

- H26. Answer Yes only if the telephone is located in your living quarters.

- H27. Count only equipment used to cool the air by means of a refrigeration unit.

- H28—H29. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks that are regularly kept at home and used by household members. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

- H30—H32. Do not answer these questions if you live in a cooperative, regardless of the number of units in the structure.

- H30. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions even if they are included in mortgage payment, not paid yet, paid by someone else, or are delinquent.

- H31. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis and enter the yearly amount, even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

- H32a. The word "mortgage" is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans which are secured by real estate.

- b. A second or junior mortgage is also secured by real estate but has been made by the homeowner in addition to the first mortgage.
- c. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H12 to change it to a monthly amount.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

11. *For persons born in the United States:*
Print the name of the State in which this person's mother was living when this person was born. For persons born in a hospital, do not give the State in which the hospital was located unless the hospital and the mother's home were in the same State or the location of the mother's home is not known. For example, if a person was born in a hospital in Washington, D.C., but the mother's home was in Virginia at the time of the person's birth, enter "Virginia."

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., where the person was born. Use international boundaries as now recognized by the United States. Specify whether Northern Ireland or Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular island in the Caribbean, not, for example, West Indies.

12. This question is only for persons born in a foreign country. Fill the **Yes**, a naturalized citizen circle only if the person has completed the naturalization process and is now a citizen.

If the person has entered the U.S. more than once, fill the circle for the year he or she came to stay permanently.

- 13a. **Mark No**, only speaks English if the person always speaks English at home; then skip to question 14.

Mark Yes if the person speaks a language other than English at home. Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking ability is limited to a few expressions or slang.

- b. Print the non-English language spoken at home. If this person speaks two or more non-English languages at home and cannot determine which is spoken most often, report the first language the person learned to speak.
- c. Fill the circle that best describes the person's ability to speak English.
 - (1) The circle **Very well** should be filled for persons who have no difficulty speaking English.
 - (2) The circle **Well** should be filled for persons who have only minor problems which do not seriously limit their ability to speak English.
 - (3) The circle **Not well** should be filled for persons who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.
 - (4) The circle **Not at all** should be filled for persons who do not speak English at all.
- 14. Print the ancestry group with which the person identifies. Ancestry (or origin or descent) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons who are of more than one origin and who cannot identify with a single group should print their multiple ancestry (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific; for example, if ancestry is "Indian," specify whether American Indian, Asian Indian, or West Indian. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese, and French Canadian from Canadian.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

- 15a. **Mark Yes**, this house if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1975, but moved away and came back between then and now. **Mark No**, different house if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different trailer site).

- b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1975, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1) If the person was living in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the name of the State. If the person did not live in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

Part (2) If in Louisiana, print the parish name. If in Alaska, print the borough name. If in New York City — print the borough name if the county name is not known. If an independent city, leave blank.

Part (3) If in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island or Vermont, print the name of the town rather than the name of the village or city, unless the name of the town is unknown.

Part (4) **Mark Yes** if you know that the location is now inside the limits of a city, town, village or other incorporated place, even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1975.

- 17a. **Mark Yes** only if this person was on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. **Mark No** if the person was in the National Guard or the reserves.

b. **Mark Yes** if the person was attending a college or university either full or part time and was enrolled for credit toward a degree. **Mark No** if the person was taking only non-credit courses or was attending a vocational or trade school, such as secretarial school.

c. **Mark Yes**, full time if the person worked full time (35 hours or more per week). **Mark Yes**, part time if the person worked part time (less than 35 hours per week). **Mark No** if the person only did unpaid volunteer work, housework or yard work at own home, or if the only work done was as a resident of an institution.

- 18a. **Mark Yes** if this person was ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. For persons in the National Guard or military reserve units, mark **Yes** only if the person was ever called to active duty; mark **No** if the only service was active duty for training.

b. If this person served during more than one period, fill all circles which apply, even if service was for a short time.

19. The term "health condition" refers to any physical or mental problem which has lasted for 6 or more months. A serious problem with seeing, hearing, or speech should be considered a health condition. Pregnancy or a temporary health problem such as a broken bone that is expected to heal normally should not be considered a health condition.

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 26

21. If the exact date of marriage is not known, give your best estimate.
- 22a. Mark Yes if the person worked, either full or part time, on any day of last week (Sunday through Saturday).

Count as work:

Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.

Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.

Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.

Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work:

Housework or yard work at home.

Unpaid volunteer work.

Work done as a resident of an institution.

- b. Give the *actual* number of hours worked at *all jobs last week*, even if that was more or fewer hours than usually worked.
23. If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the words "various locations" for 23a, and give as much information as possible in the remainder of 23 to identify the area in which he or she worked *most* last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), give the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked.

If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 23a and leave the other parts of 23 blank.

- 24a. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc.
- b. Mark Worked at home for a person who works on a farm where he or she lives, or in an office or shop in the person's home.
- c. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a non-work destination, mark Drive alone.
- d. Do not include riders who rode to school or some other non-work destination.
25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-to-day basis when work is available, mark No.

- 26a. Mark Yes if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last *four* weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.

- b. Mark No, already has a job if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark No, temporarily ill if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days

Mark No, other reasons if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

27. Look at the instructions for 22a to see what to count as work. Mark *Never worked* if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm *and* (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

- 28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that has no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his or her own business, print "self-employed."

- b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a does. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity *at the place where the person works*. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable

Furniture company

Grocery store

Oil company

Ranch

Acceptable

Metal furniture manufacturing

Wholesale grocery store

Retail gas station

Cattle ranch

- c. Mark **Manufacturing** if the factory, plant, mill, etc., mostly makes things, even if it also sells them.

Mark **Wholesale trade** if the business mostly sells things to stores or other companies.

Mark **Retail trade** if the business mostly sells things (not services) to individuals.

Mark **Other** if the main activity of the employer is not making or selling things. Some examples of **Other** are farming, construction, and services such as those provided by hotels, dry cleaners, repair shops, schools, and banks.

- 29a. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person does. If the person is a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable

Clerk

Helper

Mechanic

Nurse

Acceptable

Production clerk

Carpenter's helper

Auto engine mechanic

Registered nurse

- b. Print the most important things that the person does on the job. Some examples are shown on the census form.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 30 THROUGH 33

30. If the person was an employee of a *private* nonprofit organization, such as a church, fill the first circle.

Mark **Local government employee** for a teacher working in an elementary or secondary public school.

- 31 a. Look at the instructions for question 22a to see what to count as work

b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

c. If the hours worked each week varied considerably, give the best estimate of the hours usually worked most weeks.

d. Count every week in which the person did not work at all, but spent any time looking for work or on layoff from a job. *Looking for work* means trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice; *layoff* includes either temporary or indefinite layoff.

32. Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the appropriate amount. If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark **No** for the other person, unless the other person has additional income of the same type.

a. Include sick leave pay. Do not include reimbursement for business

expenses and pay "in kind," (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

b. Include net earnings (gross earnings minus business expenses) from a nonfarm business. If business lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

c. Include net earnings (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a farm. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

d. Include interest and dividends credited to the person's account (for example, from savings accounts and stock shares), net royalties, and net income from rental property.

e. Include Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers and to disabled workers.

f. Include public assistance or welfare payments received from Federal, State, or local agencies. Do not include private welfare payments.

g. Include all other regular payments, such as government employee retirement, union or private pensions and annuities; unemployment benefits; worker's compensation; Armed Forces allotments; private welfare payments; regular contributions from persons not living in the household; etc.

Do not include lump-sum payments received from the sale of property (capital gains), insurance policies, inheritances, etc.

33. If no income was received in 1979, fill the **None** circle. If total income was a loss, write "Loss" above the amount.

Please fill out this
official Census Form
and mail it back on
Census Day,
Tuesday, April 1, 1980

1980 Census of the United States

If the address shown below has the wrong apartment identification,
please write the correct apartment number or location here:

00	A1	A2	A4	A5	A6
				L	

Your answers are confidential

By law (title 13, U.S. Code), census employees are subject to fine and/or imprisonment for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years does your information become available to other government agencies or the public. The same law requires that you answer the questions to the best of your knowledge.

Para personas de habla hispana

(For Spanish-speaking persons):
SI USTED DESEA UN CUESTIONARIO DEL CENSO EN ESPAÑOL
llame a la oficina del censo. El número de teléfono se encuentra en
el encasillado de la dirección.

O, si prefiere, marque esta casilla ☐ y devuelva el cuestionario
por correo en el sobre que se le incluye.

A message from the Director,
Bureau of the Census . . .

We must, from time to time, take stock of ourselves as a people if our Nation is to meet successfully the many national and local challenges we face. This is the purpose of the 1980 census.

The essential need for a population census was recognized almost 200 years ago when our Constitution was written. As provided by article I, the first census was conducted in 1790 and one has been taken every 10 years since then.

The law under which the census is taken protects the confidentiality of your answers. For the next 72 years — or until April 1, 2052 — only sworn census workers have access to the individual records, and no one else may see them.

Your answers, when combined with the answers from other people, will provide the statistical figures needed by public and private groups, schools, business and industry, and Federal, State, and local governments across the country. These figures will help all sectors of American society understand how our population and housing are changing. In this way, we can deal more effectively with today's problems and work toward a better future for all of us.

The census is a vitally important national activity. Please do your part by filling out this census form accurately and completely. If you mail it back promptly in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, it will save the expense and inconvenience of a census taker having to visit you.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Page 2

ALSO ANSWER THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

Here are the QUESTIONS ↓	These are the columns for ANSWERS Please fill one column for each person listed in Question 1.	PERSON in column 1	PERSON in column 2
		Last name First name Middle initial	Last name First name Middle initial
2. How is this person related to the person in column 1? Fill one circle. If "Other relative" of person in column 1, give exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, niece, grandson, etc.	START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.	If relative of person in column 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister If not related to person in column 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative <input type="radio"/> Partner, roommate <input type="radio"/> Paid employee	
3. Sex Fill one circle.	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
4. Is this person — Fill one circle.	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe	
5. Age, and month and year of birth a. Print age at last birthday. b. Print month and fill one circle. c. Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle below each number.	a. Age at last birthday b. Month of birth c. Year of birth <input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar. 5 0 5 <input type="radio"/> Apr.—June 7 0 7 <input type="radio"/> July—Sept. 8 0 8 <input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec. 9 0 9	a. Age at last birthday b. Month of birth c. Year of birth <input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar. 5 0 5 <input type="radio"/> Apr.—June 7 0 7 <input type="radio"/> July—Sept. 8 0 8 <input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec. 9 0 9	
6. Marital status Fill one circle.	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent? Fill one circle.	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	
8. Since February 1, 1980, has this person attended regular school or college at any time? Fill one circle. Count nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree.	<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related	<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related	
9. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school this person has ever attended? Fill one circle. If now attending school, mark grade person is in. If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark "12."	Highest grade attended: <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> College (academic year) <input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10	Highest grade attended: <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> College (academic year) <input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10	
10. Did this person finish the highest grade (or year) attended? Fill one circle.	<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)	<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)	
	CENSUS USE ONLY A. 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	CENSUS USE ONLY A. 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	

**NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1—H12
FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD**

If you listed more than 7 persons in Question 1, please see note on page 20.

PERSON in column 7	
Last name	First name
Middle initial	
If relative of person in column 1	
<input type="checkbox"/> Husband/wife	<input type="checkbox"/> Father/mother
<input type="checkbox"/> Son/daughter	<input type="checkbox"/> Other relative
<input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister	
If not related to person in column 1	
<input type="checkbox"/> Roomer, boarder	<input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative
<input type="checkbox"/> Partner, roommate	
<input type="checkbox"/> Paid employee	
<input type="checkbox"/> Male	<input type="checkbox"/> Female
<input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian <input type="checkbox"/> Black or Negro <input type="checkbox"/> Hawaiian <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino <input type="checkbox"/> Eskimo <input type="checkbox"/> Korean <input type="checkbox"/> Aleut <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Indian (Amer.) _____ Print tribe _____	
a. Age at last birthday	c. Year of birth
1 0 8 0 0 0	1 0 8 0 0 0
2 1 9 1 0 1	2 1 9 1 0 1
3 2 2 2 3 3	3 2 2 2 3 3
4 3 4 4 4 4	4 3 4 4 4 4
5 5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5 5
6 6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6 6
7 7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7 7
8 8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8 8
9 9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9 9
<input type="checkbox"/> Now married	<input type="checkbox"/> Separated
<input type="checkbox"/> Widowed	<input type="checkbox"/> Never married
<input type="checkbox"/> Divorced	
<input type="checkbox"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican Amer., Chicano <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, private, not church-related	
Highest grade attended:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Nursery school <input type="checkbox"/> Kindergarten	
Elementary through high school (grade or year)	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
College (academic year)	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more	
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
<input type="checkbox"/> Never attended school—Skip question 10	
<input type="checkbox"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="checkbox"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="checkbox"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)	
CENSUS USE ONLY	
A. <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	

<p>H1 Did you leave anyone out of Question 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, a new baby still in the hospital, a lodger who also has another home, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason left out. <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>H2 Did you list anyone in Question 1 who is away from home now — for example, on a vacation or in a hospital?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason person is away. <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>H3 Is anyone visiting here who is not already listed?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes — On page 20 give name of each visitor for whom there is no one at the home address to report the person to a census taker. <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>H4 How many living quarters, occupied and vacant, are at this address?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> One <input type="checkbox"/> 2 apartments or living quarters <input type="checkbox"/> 3 apartments or living quarters <input type="checkbox"/> 4 apartments or living quarters <input type="checkbox"/> 5 apartments or living quarters <input type="checkbox"/> 6 apartments or living quarters <input type="checkbox"/> 7 apartments or living quarters <input type="checkbox"/> 8 apartments or living quarters <input type="checkbox"/> 9 apartments or living quarters <input type="checkbox"/> 10 or more apartments or living quarters <input type="checkbox"/> This is a mobile home or trailer</p> <p>H5 Do you enter your living quarters —</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Directly from the outside or through a common or public hall? <input type="checkbox"/> Through someone else's living quarters?</p> <p>H6 Do you have complete plumbing facilities in your living quarters, that is, hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, for this household only <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but also used by another household <input type="checkbox"/> No, have some but not all plumbing facilities <input type="checkbox"/> No plumbing facilities in living quarters</p> <p>H7 How many rooms do you have in your living quarters?</p> <p>Do not count bedrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or hall-rooms.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 room <input type="checkbox"/> 4 rooms <input type="checkbox"/> 7 rooms <input type="checkbox"/> 2 rooms <input type="checkbox"/> 5 rooms <input type="checkbox"/> 8 rooms <input type="checkbox"/> 3 rooms <input type="checkbox"/> 6 rooms <input type="checkbox"/> 9 or more rooms</p> <p>H8 Are your living quarters —</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household? <input type="checkbox"/> Rented for cash rent? <input type="checkbox"/> Occupied without payment of cash rent?</p>	<p>H9 Is this apartment (house) part of a condominium?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, a condominium</p> <p>H10 If this is a one-family house —</p> <p>a. Is the house on a property of 10 or more acres? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>b. Is any part of the property used as a commercial establishment or medical office? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>H11 If you live in a one-family house or a condominium unit which you own or are buying —</p> <p>What is the value of this property, that is, how much do you think this property (house and lot or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale?</p> <p>Do not answer this question if this is —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A mobile home or trailer A house on 10 or more acres A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property <p><input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$10,000 <input type="checkbox"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$17,500 to \$19,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$22,500 to \$24,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$25,000 to \$27,499 <input type="checkbox"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$27,500 to \$29,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$150,000 to \$199,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$200,000 or more</p> <p>H12 If you pay rent for your living quarters —</p> <p>What is the monthly rent?</p> <p>If rent is not paid by the month, see the instruction guide on how to figure a monthly rent.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$50 <input type="checkbox"/> \$160 to \$169 <input type="checkbox"/> \$50 to \$59 <input type="checkbox"/> \$170 to \$179 <input type="checkbox"/> \$60 to \$69 <input type="checkbox"/> \$180 to \$189 <input type="checkbox"/> \$70 to \$79 <input type="checkbox"/> \$190 to \$199 <input type="checkbox"/> \$80 to \$89 <input type="checkbox"/> \$200 to \$224 <input type="checkbox"/> \$90 to \$99 <input type="checkbox"/> \$225 to \$249 <input type="checkbox"/> \$100 to \$109 <input type="checkbox"/> \$250 to \$274 <input type="checkbox"/> \$110 to \$119 <input type="checkbox"/> \$275 to \$299 <input type="checkbox"/> \$120 to \$129 <input type="checkbox"/> \$300 to \$349 <input type="checkbox"/> \$130 to \$139 <input type="checkbox"/> \$350 to \$399 <input type="checkbox"/> \$140 to \$149 <input type="checkbox"/> \$400 to \$499 <input type="checkbox"/> \$150 to \$159 <input type="checkbox"/> \$500 or more</p>
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<p>A4 Block number</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9</p>	<p>A6 Serial number</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9</p>	<p>B Type of unit or quarters</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> First form <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Vacant</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Regular</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Usual home elsewhere</p> <p>Group quarters</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> First form <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation</p>	<p>C1 Is this unit for —</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Year round use <input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal/Mig. — Skip C2, C3, and D.</p> <p>C2 Vacancy status</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> For rent <input type="checkbox"/> For sale only <input type="checkbox"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Held for occasional use <input type="checkbox"/> Other vacant</p> <p>C3 Is this unit boarded up?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>D Months vacant</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 month <input type="checkbox"/> 1 up to 2 months <input type="checkbox"/> 2 up to 6 months <input type="checkbox"/> 6 up to 12 months <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year up to 2 years <input type="checkbox"/> 2 or more years</p> <p>E Indicators</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Mail return 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Pop/F</p>	<p>F Total persons</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9</p>
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Page 4

ALSO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

H13. Which best describes this building? <i>Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</i>		H21a. Which fuel is used most for house heating?		CENSUS USE	
<input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building for 2 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 3 or 4 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 5 to 9 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 10 to 19 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 20 to 49 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 50 or more families <input type="radio"/> A boat, tent, van, etc.		<input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.		H22a. <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9	
H14a. How many stories (floors) are in this building? <i>Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.</i> <input type="radio"/> 1 to 3 — Skip to H15 <input type="radio"/> 4 to 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 to 12 <input type="radio"/> 13 or more stories		<input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.		<input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used	
b. Is there a passenger elevator in this building? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		c. Which fuel is used most for cooking? <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.		H22b. <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9	
H15a. Is this building — <input type="radio"/> On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — Skip to H16 <input type="radio"/> On a place of 1 to 9 acres? <input type="radio"/> On a place of 10 or more acres?		H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters? a. Electricity \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge Average monthly cost _____ <input type="radio"/> Electricity not used		H22c. <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9	
b. Last year, 1979, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to — <input type="radio"/> Less than \$50 (or None) <input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 or more		c. Gas \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge Average monthly cost _____ <input type="radio"/> Gas not used		<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9	
H16. Do you get water from — <input type="radio"/> A public system (city water department, etc.) or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source (a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)?		d. Water \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge Yearly cost _____ <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used		<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9	
H17. Is this building connected to a public sewer? <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means		H23. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator. <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		H22d. <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9	
H18. About when was this building originally built? Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier		H24. How many bedrooms do you have? <i>Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.</i> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms		<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9	
H19. When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)? <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1949 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Always lived here		H25. How many bathrooms do you have? <i>A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.</i> <i>A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.</i> <input type="radio"/> No bathroom, or only a half bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s) <input type="radio"/> 2 or more complete bathrooms		<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9	
H20. How are your living quarters heated? <i>Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.</i> <input type="radio"/> Steam or hot water system <input type="radio"/> Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms <i>(Do not count electric heat pumps here)</i> <input type="radio"/> Electric heat pump <input type="radio"/> Other built-in electric units (permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard)		H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9	
<input type="radio"/> Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace <input type="radio"/> Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene <input type="radio"/> Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (not portable) <input type="radio"/> Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind <input type="radio"/> No heating equipment		H27. Do you have air conditioning? <input type="radio"/> Yes, a central air-conditioning system <input type="radio"/> Yes, 1 individual room unit <input type="radio"/> Yes, 2 or more individual room units <input type="radio"/> No		<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9	
		H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members of your household? <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 automobile <input type="radio"/> 2 automobiles <input type="radio"/> 3 or more automobiles		<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9	
		H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household? <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 van or truck <input type="radio"/> 2 vans or trucks <input type="radio"/> 3 or more vans or trucks		<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9	

FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

Page 5

Please answer H30–H32 if you live in a one-family house which you own or are buying, unless this is —

- A mobile home or trailer
- A house on 10 or more acres
- A condominium unit
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

If any of these, or if you rent your unit or this is a multi-family structure, skip H30 to H32 and turn to page 6.

H30. What were the real estate taxes on this property last year?

\$ _____ 00 OR ☐ None

H31. What is the annual premium for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

\$ _____ 00 OR ☐ None

H32a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on this property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase
- ☐ No — Skip to page 6

b. Do you have a second or junior mortgage on this property?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

c. How much is your total regular monthly payment to the lender? Also include payments on a contract to purchase and to lenders holding second or junior mortgages on this property.

\$ _____ 00 OR ☐ No regular payment required — Skip to page 6

d. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for real estate taxes on this property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

e. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6

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1	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4
SS	0	0	0	0	SS	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
4	2	4	5	2	4	6	2	4
SS	0	0	SS	0	0	SS	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
7	2	4	GQ	H30	H31	H32c		
SS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

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ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS FOR

Name of Person 1 on page 2: Last name First name Middle initial		16. When was this person born? <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1965 — Please go on with questions 17-33 <input type="radio"/> Born April 1965 or later — Turn to next page for next person		22a. Did this person work at any time last week? <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family, business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.		
11. In what State or foreign country was this person born? Print the State where this person's mother was living when this person was born. Do not give the location of the hospital unless the mother's home and the hospital were in the same State.		17. In April 1975 (five years ago) was this person — a. On active duty in the Armed Forces? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Attending college? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No c. Working at a job or business? <input type="radio"/> Yes, full time <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes, part time		Skip to 25		
Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.		18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the National Forces of the United States? If service was in National Guard or Reserves only, see instruction guide. <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 19		b. How many hours did this person work last week (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.		
12. If this person was born in a foreign country — a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States? <input type="radio"/> Yes, a naturalized citizen <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen <input type="radio"/> Born abroad of American parents		18b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. <input type="radio"/> May 1975 or later <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964–April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955–July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950–January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940–July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917–November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time		Hours		
b. When did this person come to the United States to stay? <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950		23. At what location did this person work last week? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. If one location cannot be specified, see instruction guide.		a. Address (Number and street)		
13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, only speaks English — Skip to 14		19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more months and which — a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? Yes No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Prevents this person from working at a job? Yes No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation? Yes No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description.		
b. What is this language? (For example — Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.)		20. If this person is a female — How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.		b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc.		
c. How well does this person speak English? <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all		None 1 2 3 4 5 6 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 10 <input type="radio"/> 11 <input type="radio"/> 12 <input type="radio"/> more		c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area		
14. What is this person's ancestry? If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see instruction guide. (For example: Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)		21. If this person has ever been married — a. Has this person been married more than once? <input type="radio"/> Once <input type="radio"/> More than once b. Month and year of marriage? Month and year of first marriage? (Month) (Year) (Month) (Year)		d. County		
15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago (April 1, 1975)? If in college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place of residence there. <input type="radio"/> Born April 1975 or later — Turn to next page for next person <input type="radio"/> Yes, this house — Skip to 16 <input type="radio"/> No, different house		22b. How did this person usually get to work last week? If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance. <input type="radio"/> Car <input type="radio"/> Taxicab <input type="radio"/> Truck <input type="radio"/> Motorcycle <input type="radio"/> Van <input type="radio"/> Bicycle <input type="radio"/> Bus or streetcar <input type="radio"/> Walked only <input type="radio"/> Railroad <input type="radio"/> Worked at home <input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify		e. State f. ZIP Code		
b. Where did this person live five years ago (April 1, 1975)? (1) State, foreign country, Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.: (2) County: (3) City, town, village, etc.: (4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.: <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area		24a. Last week, how long did it usually take this person to get from home to work (one way)? Minutes		If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c. Otherwise, skip to 28.		
FOR CENSUS USE ONLY						
Per No.	11	13b.	14	15b.	23	24a.
1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0
2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1
3	2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2
4	3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3 3 3
5	4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4 4 4
6	5 5 5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5 5 5
7	6 6 6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6 6 6
8	7 7 7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7 7 7
9	8 8 8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8 8 8
0	9 9 9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9 9 9

PERSON 1 ON PAGE 2

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<p>c. When going to work last week, did this person usually —</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Drive alone — Skip to 28 <input type="checkbox"/> Drive others only</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Share driving <input type="checkbox"/> Ride as passenger only</p>	<p>CENSUS USE</p>	<p>31a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</p> <p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No — Skip to 31d</p>	<p>CENSUS USE ONLY</p>		
<p>d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van last week?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7 or more</p> <p>After answering 24d, skip to 28</p>	<p>21b</p>	<p>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service</p> <p>Weeks</p>	<p>31b</p>	<p>31c</p>	<p>31d</p>
<p>25. Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job or business last week?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, on layoff</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>III</p>	<p>c. During the weeks worked in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</p> <p>Hours</p>			
<p>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No — Skip to 27</p> <p>b. Could this person have taken a job last week?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, already has a job</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, temporarily ill</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, other reasons (in school, etc.)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, could have taken a job</p>	<p>22b</p>	<p>d. Of the weeks not worked in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job?</p> <p>Weeks</p>	<p>32a</p>	<p>32b</p>	
<p>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</p> <p>1980 1978 1970 to 1974 1979 1975 to 1977 1969 or earlier Never worked</p> <p>Skip to 31d</p>	<p>28</p>	<p>32. Income in 1979 — Fill circles and print dollar amounts. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount. If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide.</p> <p>During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?</p> <p>If "Yes" to any of the sources below — How much did this person receive for the entire year?</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>A</p>	
<p>28-30. Current or most recent job activity Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.</p>	<p>A B C</p>	<p>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs. Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</p> <p>Yes — \$ 00 No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32c</p>	<p>32d</p>	
<p>28. Industry a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31. (Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)</p>	<p>D E F</p>	<p>b. Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice. Report net income after business expenses.</p> <p>Yes — \$ 00 No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>A</p>	
<p>b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity of location where employed. (For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breadfast cereal manufacturing)</p>	<p>G H J</p>	<p>c. Own farm. Report net income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</p> <p>Yes — \$ 00 No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32e</p>	<p>32f</p>	
<p>c. Is this mainly — (Fill one circle)</p> <p>Manufacturing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Retail trade</p> <p>Wholesale trade <input type="checkbox"/> Other — (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)</p>	<p>K L M</p>	<p>d. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income. Report even small amounts credited to an account.</p> <p>Yes — \$ 00 No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>			
<p>29. Occupation a. What kind of work was this person doing? (For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)</p> <p>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties? (For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)</p>	<p>AF NW</p>	<p>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement</p> <p>Yes — \$ 00 No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32g</p>	<p>33</p>	
<p>30. Was this person — (Fill one circle)</p> <p>Employee of private company, business, or individual for wages, salary, or commissions</p> <p>Federal government employee</p> <p>State government employee</p> <p>Local government employee (city, county, etc.)</p> <p>Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm —</p> <p>Own business not incorporated</p> <p>Own business incorporated</p> <p>Working without pay in family business or farm</p>	<p>29</p>	<p>f. Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments</p> <p>Yes — \$ 00 No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>g. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly. Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</p> <p>Yes — \$ 00 No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>			
		<p>33. What was this person's total income in 1979? Add entries in questions 32a through g, subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</p> <p>\$ 00 (Annual amount — Dollars) OR None</p>			

→ Please turn to the next page and answer the questions for Person 2 on page 2



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